

U.S. embassy denies press accounts

AMMAN (I.T.) — Following is a press release issued by the American embassy in Amman on Tuesday in response to press accounts appearing in the U.S. regarding Vice President George Bush's recent visit to Jordan: "Recently there have been a number of press reports — several citing U.S. embassy sources — alleging that the vice president's visit to Jordan was marred by a number of incidents which took place during the planning for the visit. The charge of affairs emphasizes that these reports are false and states categorically that no official of the U.S. embassy in Amman made such statements. The ambassador, who is currently abroad, has also expressed his dismay that false statements have been attributed to unnamed members of his staff. The vice president's visit to Jordan was very successful and to characterize it otherwise is totally wrong. This embassy and the vice president's party deeply appreciate the support, the warmth, and the hospitality which we received from our Jordanian hosts, and it is a great disservice to all to portray the visit in other than these terms."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يوسوسية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Egypt pledges support for S. Arabia

DHAHRAN (R) — Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi said in an interview on Tuesday that Egypt would stand by Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies in confronting any Iranian threat to the region. He was reacting to an article by Iran's parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani last month saying Tehran would attack Saudi Arabia, Kuwait or other Gulf states which give Iraq money to buy arms to hit Iranian oil facilities. The article was published in a Tehran monthly. "What harms Saudi Arabia or the Gulf states harms Egypt... as an Egyptian government, we announce that we stand by Saudi Arabia in all circumstances and in light of the latest Iranian threat," Mr. Lutfi told the daily Al Riyadh. Cairo has had no diplomatic ties with Riyadh since it signed a 1979 treaty with Israel, but there have been signs that relations are improving.

Volume 11 Number 3240

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1986, DHUL HIJJEH 1, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Holiday declared

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed on Monday, Aug. 11 to mark the 34th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

Cabinet discusses economy issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Tuesday evening discussed means of further stimulating the national economy and Jordanian monetary policies. A statement issued after the meeting said that the ministers discussed a joint working paper in this respect submitted by the ministries of finance, industry and trade and the Central Bank of Jordan, and approved proposals contained in the paper but gave no further details.

Iraq reports new attack on Kharg

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said its warplanes bombed the key Kharg Island oil terminal Tuesday in the first raid on an Iranian economic installation since Iraqi President Saddam Hussein renewed his offer for a peaceful end to the Gulf war. The peace offer was made in a radio message directed to the Iranian leaders on Saturday, Iranian President Ali Khamenei on Monday rejected President Hussein's call, and reiterated Iran's demand that the Baghdad government must first be toppled.

Assad receives Polisario message

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad received a letter Tuesday from Mohammed Abdul Aziz, described by Syria's official news agency, SANA, as the president of the "Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara." The ADRS is the name the Polisario rebels have given to the former Spanish Sahara, in which they seek to establish an independent state from Morocco. SANA said the letter was delivered by Mrs. Khadija Hamdi, Mr. Abdul Aziz's wife, who is the ADRS "minister of women's affairs."

Israelis set up group for prayers at Haram Al Sharif

TEL AVIV (R) — Former Israeli chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren on Tuesday joined a group of several rabbis to prepare a religious edict allowing Jews to pray on Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif. Rabbi Goren's edict will contravene a standing ban by Israel's chief rabbinical council against anyone entering the Haram Al Sharif compound on grounds the area is holy.

1 killed in Tehran bomb blast

NICOSIA (AP) — One person was killed when a bomb exploded in Tehran's Azadi Square soon after dawn Tuesday, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the bomb exploded at 5 a.m.

INSIDE

- * Attack on British base ends hull in Cyprus violence, page 2
- * Lower House deputy praises West Bank development plan, page 3
- * Recovery awaits peace in Lebanon, page 4
- * Full text of July 23 address to the nation by King Hassan, page 5
- * UAE unconcerned by possible boycott of 1986 Chess Olympiad, page 6
- * Oil prices and sterling surge, page 7
- * Philippines government, Communists begin ceasefire talks, page 8

Upper House approves amendment to law on Higher Education Ministry

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) on Tuesday endorsed an amendment to the 1985 law on higher education granting the minister of higher education complete control over decisions and legislations related to Jordan's universities.

Sixteen out of the 25 senators present in Tuesday's session voted in favour of the law. Nine abstained. The modification to the higher education law was harshly criticised by a number of deputies, senators as well as leading educationalists and professors. The amendment transferred all authority of the 16-member Council for Higher Education (CHE) to the minister of higher education in issues related to realising government policies in Jordan's four universities.

Prior to the Senate's approval of the amendment, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai pledged government

support to maintain the universities' autonomy and said the amendment was only meant to clarify the roles of both the ministry and the CHE in implementing government policies on higher education. The Lower House earlier approved the law despite opposition from a number of deputies who charged the amendment would politicise Jordan's higher education institutions, eventually lowering them to the status of government schools.

The amendment was presented to the Senate at the outset of Tuesday's session and after a

lengthy debate over whether or not to refer the amendment to the Senate's legal committee for immediate discussion or adjourn the session for one hour, senators finally agreed to debate the issue immediately on the house floor.

The argument against the amendment stemmed from what some senators found as conflicting grounds between powers given to the Ministry of Higher Education and the CHE.

The Ministry of Higher Education was established after a government reshuffle last April. It was charged with executing the government's educational and cultural programmes in higher education institutions. Article 4-A of the law that established the ministry defined ways for the ministry to achieve government goals in higher education through comprehensive planning, supporting the autonomy of higher education institutions, directly supervising non-university higher education, allocating human and technical resources for higher education institutions, concluding

(Continued on page 3)

Peres sees Soviet role in peace efforts if Moscow resumes full ties

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday Israel would accept Soviet participation in international peace negotiations in the Middle East if the Kremlin renewed full diplomatic ties.

In his first public comment regarding talks with the Soviet Union to be held in mid-August in Helsinki, Finland, Mr. Peres indicated the sessions could lead to a resumption of trade and cultural ties.

But he said Israel would insist on full renewal of relations before lifting its opposition to Soviet participation in an international conference "in the opening stages... and with the hope that they will stop their one-sided stand in the Middle East."

The Arab states and the Soviets have called for an international conference to negotiate Middle East peace. Israel, backed by the United States, has consistently insisted on direct talks, which it has said could be launched under international auspices.

Mr. Peres, speaking to high school students in northern Israel, said he hoped the Soviet-Israeli talks would help break Israel's isolation in the world and increase stability in the Middle East.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called last month for the five permanent United Nations Security Council members — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China — to hold a conference on the Middle East.

The Israeli foreign ministry meanwhile sought to minimise the significance of the planned Helsinki meeting on Aug. 17-19. Officials said there was absolutely no arrangement for the talks to move to Tel Aviv, as stated by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov on Monday.

Mr. Peres said Israel had two "grievances" with Moscow. "The first... is the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. The second is the fact that the Soviet Union is the biggest supplier of arms to radical Arab states... Syria, Libya and the rest," he told his audience on Tuesday.

The Soviet spokesman stressed the consular talks did not signal any change in the Soviet approach to the Middle East conflict and Moscow has also denied any plan to allow a major exodus of Soviet Jews, now reduced to a trickle.

But Mr. Peres said the Soviet move, following the establishment

of diplomatic relations with Spain this year and his talks with King Hassan of Morocco last month, "weakened" the political boycott of Israel.

Right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, due to take over the premiership in October under a power-sharing agreement, said it was too early to tell if the Soviet request for consular talks signified the Kremlin wanted renewed ties with Israel.

Officials close to him said the meeting was so far only set to discuss a very limited number of technical issues, including the property of the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem and the status of Soviet citizens in Israel.

If Moscow wanted to send a consular delegation to survey church assets, Israel would demand the right to send a consular delegation to the Soviet Union, they said.

"Everybody's exaggerating, speculating out of thin air," one official said.

Western diplomats said the United States, which opposes an international Middle East peace conference, would nevertheless welcome Soviet moves to restore dialogue with Israel.

Artillery duel mars Beirut peace moves

BEIRUT (R) — Gunners exchanged mortar fire across Beirut's green line battlefront on Tuesday, killing a policeman and marring latest Syrian security moves in the western sector.

Radio stations said the man died and seven other people were wounded when bombs crashed on both sides of the "no man's land" dividing the eastern and western sectors.

The Voice of the Homeland radio said the clash erupted when gunners in the predominantly Muslim west fired a mortar mounted on a car into the mainly Christian eastern enclave.

"The exchange was designed to hamper the security plan in west Beirut and the suburbs," the radio said, as Syrian and Lebanese troops tightened their grip on west Beirut's crowded southern outskirts in the first major test of a month-old drive to curb militia anarchy.

Security sources said no incidents were reported in the mainly Shi'ite suburbs in the first 24 hours since 950 troops, including about 200 Syrians, began deploying there on Monday.

The move into the suburbs — scene of recent battles between Palestinian and Shi'ite Amal militiamen — marks a key

extension of Syria's bid to restore order among rival militias in the war-ravaged capital.

Round-the-clock patrols monitored the highway linking the city with Beirut airport — a road traditionally regarded as vulnerable to squads of predatory gunmen seeking targets for attack or kidnapping.

Hundreds of Syrian commands, observers and security men emerged on the streets of west Beirut on July 4 for the first time in four years to support a new Lebanese security force clearing gunmen from the streets.

The security drive expansion into west Beirut suburbs came hours after a bomb attack killed two people and wounded about 30 at a cafe in an Armenian suburb of east Beirut.

About 55 people died in four previous blasts in the two sectors of the city over the past week.

Hardline Christian leaders have blamed Syria for a series of bomb attacks in east Beirut this year. Damascus has strongly denied the charges.

Several government ministers met on Tuesday to decide their stand on the latest peace proposals put forward by President Amin Gemayel.



Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib (second from right) and Mr. Ray Hunt, vice-president of the Dallas-based Hunt Oil Company, on Tuesday sign an agreement under which Jordan Hunt Oil Company, a subsidiary of Hunt Oil, will explore for oil in the Al Jafr region (Petra photo)

'Encouraging signs' in Azraq prompt intense oil exploration

Jordan, Hunt Oil subsidiary sign Al Jafr accord

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib said Tuesday that the government has decided to intensify its oil exploration efforts at the Hamzeh oilfields in the Azraq area after reports of "encouraging finds" by oil exploration companies operating there.

"There is a national (oil exploration) effort concentrated on the Hamzeh field where encouraging finds have been made — calling for more exploration," the minister told reporters at a press conference. He did not elaborate on the nature of the finds or their significance but said the government would be signing

more agreements with other oil exploration companies.

The press conference was originally held to announce the signing of a joint production agreement between Jordan and Jordan Hunt Oil Company (JHOC), a subsidiary of the Dallas-based Hunt Oil Company.

The agreement signed with JHOC for oil and gas exploration, covers an area of 8806 square kilometres in the Al Jafr region in the southern part of the Kingdom. It calls for the implementation of a substantial seismic and deep-drilling programme over an initial period of seven and a half years.

Under the agreement signed by Dr. Khatib and Mr. Ray Hunt, Hunt Oil's vice president, JHOC will expend up to \$20.25 million

during the exploration period.

Dr. Khatib said that encouraging seismic studies carried out in the Al Jafr area by Hunt Oil company was behind the company's decision to make the deal with the Jordanian government. The minister did not discuss the terms of the agreement with Hunt Oil, but said that international oil exploration companies "felt comfortable" in investments in the Kingdom.

"The fact that the agreement is signed at a time when world oil markets are going through unstable developments is a proof that international oil exploration companies believe in the existence of oil in the Kingdom," Dr. Khatib told reporters after the signing of the agreement.

(Continued on page 5)

Bush finds progress towards Mideast peace

CAIRO (Agencies) — Vice-President George Bush ended his Middle East tour on Tuesday with no firm agreement on peace talks in the area but said an arbitration pact on the Egyptian-Israeli Taba border dispute was nearly in hand.

"Most of the obstacles to agreement have been removed," Mr. Bush told a news conference.

He said progress towards an arbitration accord was well under way prior to his ten-day visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt but expressed a belief that his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak had moved the parties closer to a final agreement on Taba.

The arbitration pact would set up a mechanism for settling the sovereignty dispute. Israel refused to relinquish the Red Sea beach enclave when it withdrew its military forces from Sinai in 1982 under the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli 1979 treaty.

Mr. Mubarak said earlier he will only meet Mr. Peres if the two sides agreed on terms for international arbitration. He also promised to return Cairo's ambassador, withdrawn in 1982 to protest against Israel's invasion of Lebanon, once a timetable for arbitration of the four-year-old dispute was fixed.

Mr. Bush had been hoping that the arbitration pact could be signed before he left for home later Tuesday.

The Israeli and Egyptian Taba delegations conferred here Tuesday and later drove to the Foreign Ministry to meet Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

With a U.S. observer delegation, they were scheduled to resume negotiations later Tuesday.

Mr. Bush disclosed that Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has been shuttling between Israel and Egypt to narrow differences over Taba, would stay here an extra day at Egypt's request.

Mr. Bush said an agreement on Taba would "remove a real

OPEC announces major output cut

GENEVA (Agencies) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers on Tuesday ended their marathon conference with a formal agreement to slash their oil output by some four million barrels per day (bpd) for two months, but warned that they would not bear the burden of propping up prices alone.

The agreement set out in a final communiqué basically commits OPEC to reduce its current output of 20.5 million bpd to its 1984 ceiling of 16 million bpd during September and October.

But it excludes Iraq, which has been exempted to avoid a clash over production levels with Iran, its enemy in the six-year Gulf war. Oil prices, which had soared by \$5 a barrel on first news of OPEC's intention to cut back output, retreated as the communiqué delivered a firm warning that OPEC would not go it alone if non-OPEC producers did not follow suit.

Oil prices surge, page 7

The communiqué said the 13-nation group would still strive for its fair share of the market.

In a strong warning, it called upon other oil producers "to substantially contribute in cutting production with a view to

shouldering, together with OPEC, the burden of defending market stability."

Falling as a contribution, it added, "OPEC will not be committed to defending the price structure alone."

OPEC President Riwanu Lukman, who is also the Nigerian oil minister, speaking to reporters after a closed meeting on the fifth day of OPEC's fourth meeting this year, said a committee representing all 13 OPEC members would be set up in Vienna to monitor compliance with the production cut.

The Nigerian oil minister said OPEC ministers would continue to discuss a new price structure and seek a permanent production agreement on "equitable quotas" for each OPEC member.

The ministers may reconvene in early October, he said. Mr. Lukman said OPEC had been in touch with five non-OPEC oil producers — Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, Oman and Angola — and four of them had indicated they would implement cooperative cutbacks promised earlier. Those cuts were believed to amount to 10 per cent of their current output, analysts said.

Mr. Lukman did not say which four of the five nations had agreed to the cuts, but said the oil minister of the fifth nation could not be contacted because he was ill.

Thatcher under fire for insisting on limited Commonwealth sanctions

LONDON (Agencies) — The leaders of Zambia and Zimbabwe accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday of being an ally of apartheid and threatened black African retaliation against Britain for refusing to take full sanctions against Pretoria.

Speaking after seven Commonwealth leaders ended a summit meeting on Monday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said that the degree to which Mrs. Thatcher found herself isolated on sanctions had persuaded him against quitting the organisation.

"Mrs. Thatcher cut a very pathetic picture at that summit," he told reporters, adding that he held out hope U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be quicker to alter his position on using economic sanctions to force South Africa to end its racist policies.

Mr. Kaunda had repeatedly threatened to pull out of the 49-country Commonwealth if the grouping of former British possessions did not impose effective sanctions.

He and the prime ministers of Zimbabwe, India, Cote d'Ivoire, Australia and the Bahamas agreed to disagree with Mrs. Thatcher and adopted their own set of measures, avoiding any permanent rift but leaving Britain as the lone voice uncommitted to sanctions (See page 8).

"From the isolation of Margaret Thatcher by the rest of the leaders there was no way I could make a reasonable decision to leave the Commonwealth," Mr. Kaunda said.

Mr. Kaunda, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Rajiv Gandhi

Hassan II defends meeting with Peres

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan II has sent a message to other Arab leaders defending his talks with the Israeli prime minister, the Moroccan news agency, MAP said late Monday.

King Hassan called his meetings with Prime Minister Shimon Peres "simply exploratory" and said they were an attempt to "restore movement" to a plan adopted four years ago by the Arab summit, the agency said.

The Moroccan monarch was chairman of the 1982 meeting at Fez, which adopted a Middle East peace plan trading implicit recognition of Israel for the creation of a Palestinian state and Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. Israel rejected the plan.

The agency said King Hassan also said he met with Mr. Peres out of a desire to move political debate in the Arab World away from "more or less fundamentalist interpretations of its religion, Islam," restoring the highest priority to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The Arab World has over in its history had to confront differences so dangerous as those that exist now," King Hassan said.

See page 5 for full text of King Hassan's speech to the nation on July 23

The king resigned as Arab summit chairman last week, citing hostile reaction in "certain Arab capitals" to his July 22-23 meetings with Mr. Peres, the first official talks between an Israeli prime minister and an Arab head of state from any country other than Egypt.

The MAP dispatch did not say when King Hassan's message was sent to fellow leaders of the 22-nation Arab League.

King Hassan also said any negotiations with Israel should take place under "the forms and conditions set by all the parties directly concerned and interested."

The agency said he set out three reasons for deciding to meet with the Israeli leader:

— The fact of Israeli acceptance of his conditions for the talks, which he said strengthens the Arab position.

— The need to get the Fez plan moving, so that it is not "transformed into a simple document to be filed in the archives of history."

— The desire to move political debate in the Arab World away from "more or less fundamentalist interpretations of its religion, Islam," restoring the highest priority to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

His talks with Mr. Peres did not "go beyond the explanation of the Arab viewpoint and the exploration of the other party's intentions," the king said in the message.

"Far from compromising in any way the Arab position, (Israel's) acceptance of the conditions we imposed on the meeting seem to us on the contrary to strengthen and consolidate it," he said.

Pretoria slaps curbs on black Africa's trade

PRETORIA (R) — Foreign Minister P. K. Botha said Tuesday that South Africa would tighten controls over trade with black African states in the forefront of the economic sanctions campaign against Pretoria.

The measures would include import licences, a levy on all goods travelling across South Africa and stricter border controls.

In the government's first reaction to Commonwealth sanctions announced early Tuesday, Mr. Botha said international sanctions against South Africa would have catastrophic results for millions of blacks.

(Continued on page 3)

Khatib, visiting governor of Canary Islands review tourism affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Khatib and governor of the Canary Islands, Mr. Jeronimo Safedra, Tuesday discussed bilateral cooperation in tourism, arts, and archaeology. Mr. Safedra voiced his country's readiness to cooperate with Jordan in exchanging expertise in tourism issues and visits by tourist groups. He said that his country has extensive experience in tourism and could cooperate in promoting tourism to Jordan in the winter months. Mr. Safedra also said that the Canary Islands will dispatch a folklore troupe to Jordan next summer to take part in the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

Mr. Khatib spoke of Jordan's plans and programmes in tourism, culture, information and archaeology and the minister discussed prospects of cooperation between the two sides, especially in providing

services to tourists.

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Information Under Secretary Michael Hamarneh and other officials as well as Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez del Valle.

Visits to Jerash, the Jordan Valley

Mr. Safedra and his accompanying delegation later visited the Greco-Roman city of Jerash. They were briefed by officials on the city's historical background.

Later, the governor of the Canary Islands visited the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) offices at Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley region where he met with JVA president Munther Haddadin. They discussed cooperation in water, irrigation and agricultural marketing between the Canary Islands and Jordan.



Delegations of Arab children attending the sixth Arab children's conference Tuesday visit the Roman amphitheatre in downtown Amman (Petra photo)

Arab children begin busy programme of cultural, educational activities

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A total of 56 children from 14 Arab countries have gathered in Amman for the sixth Arab children's conference which started Tuesday and which will last until Aug. 11.

The conference, also called the meeting of common Arab culture by the organisers, is aimed at developing the personalities of participating children, according to Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation which has organised the six-day conference in cooperation with concerned government authorities.

Mrs. Mufti said that the children participating in the cultural event will be able to obtain first-hand information about socio-economic developments in Jordan and the Kingdom's military responsibilities.

The conference also aims to give Arab children the opportunity to meet and to get to know each other through an educational and cultural programme provided by the conference, Mrs. Mufti told a

press conference on Tuesday. This is the first time that the foundation is sponsoring the Arab children's conference which began in 1979, the International Year of the Child.

Her Majesty Queen Noor, who has been actively involved in the conference since its inception, has given due attention and concern to the conference which is becoming a national and pan-Arab activity, Mrs. Mufti said.

The conference has been organised by a special committee grouping representatives from the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Youth, the General Union of Voluntary Societies, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Interior Ministry, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Haya Arts Centre.

Sixteen Jordanian children are taking part in the conference which will include a programme of excursions to historical, religious and military sites in the Kingdom.

On Tuesday, the children visited the Roman amphitheatre in downtown Amman, the

Jordanian popular museum and the Martyrs Monument at Al Hussein Sports City.

The children also visited the Haya Arts Centre and participated in different cultural and sports activities offered to children at the centre.

Mrs. Mufti said that the foundation, which was established in September 1985, is working on the formation of a special assembly for Arab children who have participated in the conference since it began in 1979.

The present conference will also discuss and assess the possibility of introducing a charter on Arab children's rights, a project which will be presented to Arab ministers of social affairs for consideration.

Regarding the expenses for convening Arab children's conferences, Mrs. Mufti said that previous conferences cost approximately JD 12,000 in cash apart from in-kind contributions such as free air tickets from Alia and free accommodation at hotels or with Jordanian families, Mrs. Mufti said. She said that expenses for the current conference have not yet been assessed.

Bethlehem deputy praises development plan for occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied territories is an integrated programme which is bound to significantly contribute towards enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule, Parliament member Edward Khamis said Tuesday.

Interviewed by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Khamis said that Jordan should have carried out this programme many years ago because it is vital for the occupied lands. Mr. Khamis, who represents the Bethlehem constituency in the Lower House of Parliament, said that the programme would achieve the aspirations of the Arab inhabitants in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that it would also help them to confront Israel's arbitrary measures which are aimed at confiscating Arab land and establishing more Jewish settlements.

The plan aims at arresting the deteriorating economic conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by alleviating the economic pressures which have forced the people under occupation to rely on the Israeli economy. It also aims to stop the forced migration from the territories and to upgrade Arab manpower.

In his statement to Petra, Mr. Khamis said that the plan gives attention to the agricultural sector which is the main source of income for local inhabitants. Many projects also focus on the exploitation of water resources and establishing housing projects, all designed to help the residents remain in their homeland and to find employment and a means of income, the deputy continued.

This programme, he added, is bound to revive the weak economy of the occupied Arab territory and will boost the territory's social, economic, developmental and political life. Mr. Khamis underlined the importance of defining the programme's economic projects that would be implemented and said they should be preceded by a feasibility study to ensure their success.

Mr. Khamis's statement



Edward Khamis

followed a series of meetings which Jordanian officials have been holding with West Bank mayors and Parliament members to discuss the five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied territory. Mayor of Bethlehem Elias Freij told the Jordan Times that the West Bank and Gaza will gain a lot from the plan and he appealed to Arab states to take part in financing its projects. He said that it is important for West Bank leaders to join Jordan's efforts to raise funds for the projects included in the plan.

Draft plan announced

On Monday the Ministry of Planning released a draft of Jordan's plans to spend as much as \$1.3 billion over five years to help Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The figure in the draft plan, due to be made final by November, represents only needs. Officials have said that actual spending will depend on Jordan's ability to find foreign financing, the Associated Press reported.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai had said Jordan is seeking \$750 million for the five-year plan. "The overriding concern of the

proposed development programme is to arrest the serious deterioration in the prevailing economic and social conditions in the occupied territories," the draft said.

The programme identifies needs of \$532 million in housing, \$220.4 million in education, \$179.2 million for construction, \$172.8 million for agriculture, \$96.3 million for health, \$63 million for agriculture and \$28.6 million for social development. The draft released on Monday was the first time the five-year plan had been officially made public.

Details of major development projects in the draft five-year plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are as follows:-

Agriculture

- Establishing agricultural guidance units in the West Bank and Gaza: \$149.5 million.
- Establishing agricultural cooperatives: \$16.8 million.
- Capitalisation of agricultural credit, bank or fund: \$14 million.
- Offices and personnel: \$127.7 million.
- Support for agricultural research: \$1.9 million.
- Establishing a marketing company: \$28 million.
- Land reclamation: \$25 million.
- Agricultural services (roads, ploughing, etc.): \$4.4 million.
- Artesian wells and irrigation systems: \$5.9 million.
- Development of nurseries: \$1.1 million.
- Development of livestock: \$25.6 million.
- Construction: \$9.8 million.
- Agricultural industries: \$21 million.
- Machinery and equipment: \$5.3 million.
- Operational expenses: \$13.4 million.

Industry

- Industrial credit fund or bank: \$16.8 million.
- Training centres: \$9.8 million.
- Supervision and follow-up units, surveys and research: \$7.7 million.
- Industrial towns: \$28.7 million.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Irbid prepares lists of voters

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lists of eligible voters for the forthcoming by-election in Irbid Governorate have been prepared and supervisory committees have been set up, according to an official announcement issued Tuesday. The announcement said that the Aug. 14 by-election is to fill a seat in the Lower House of Parliament which fell vacant with the death of the late Mr. Yaqoub Muammar. Three candidates, Zaki Haddad, Nader Abul Shaar and Sami Al Haddad, are contesting the Christian seat. Voting is expected to take place at 107 centres throughout the governorate.

Muasher raises bottled water prices

AMMAN (Petra) — A 1.7 litre bottle of mineral water will cost 175 fils, up from 170 fils, according to a statement issued by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher. The statement said this retail price goes into immediate effect and that all water bottles should be priced in accordance with specifications and regulations issued by the Ministry of Supply. The statement also said that no water bottles will be allowed to be put on sale in the market unless they are priced and marked with the volume of the bottle.

Local council members end course

AMMAN (Petra) — A special course for members of municipal councils in Amman, Zarqa and Balqa ended its work on Tuesday. Participants in the course, which lasted 18 days, received lectures on municipal laws and regulations.

Senate approves amendment to law

(Continued from page 1)

agreements with Arab and foreign countries for cooperation in higher education, accrediting non-Jordanian universities and their respective certificates and organising manpower planning as well as regularising the inflow and outflow of students, researchers, and professors in cooperation with the concerned authorities.

The amendment to the law only removed Article B-4 which said: All decisions and legislations related to achieve the ministry's goals are to be taken by the CHE if they concern Jordanian universities.

The CHE was established by a law in 1980 to outline the basis and goals for higher education. It is chaired by the prime minister and includes ministers for higher education, education, planning, six specialists appointed by a royal decree, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the presidents of the universities and two members representing private and public community colleges.

The duties of the CHE as outlined by Article 8 include approving the establishment of any new higher education institution including its plans and priorities, approving major specialisations, allocating financial resources, approving any donations to higher education institutions, approving the acceptance principles for higher education, outlining the number of students to be accepted each year, deciding on university fees, discussing university's fiscal budgets and approving them, outlining the basis for the exchange of visiting professors and approving cultural and technological agreements between Jordanian and Arab or foreign universities.

Although many reassurances were given by Mr. Rifai and Higher Education Minister Nasserredine Al Assad as well as Senator Khalil Al Salem, rapporteur of the Senate Financial Committee, that the amendment would not affect Jordanian universities' internal affairs, autonomy and character, it was strongly criticised by Senator Mudar Badran, a former prime minister, who described it as "one step backward" in Jordan's higher education policy.

Dr. Assad said that while the CHE's duties revolve around cooperating with the Ministry of Education to implement education policies, the ministry's role "is confined to take and execute decisions."

Senator Badran said Article 4-A and 8 contradicted each other in terms of the duties of each of the committee and the ministry.

Senator Abdul Rahman Khalifeh requested the Senate to explain more about the higher education minister's new prerogatives over higher education institutions as provided in the amendment and questioned why such an amendment was needed if the minister himself was a member of the CHE.

At this point, Mr. Rifai noted that the amendment was only to "pave the way for the ministry to carry out all its duties in relation to its dealings with the universities. The law does not clash with the CHE's duties, but only gives the ministry a link with universities... a link which was absent."

"We want the minister of higher education to have a say whenever he is asked about the progress of any university," Mr. Rifai said. He was apparently referring to last May's student unrest at Yarmouk University.

A cabinet panel, which carried out an investigation into the affair, cited administrative mismanagement as the major factor that led the student unrest. Tuesday's debate in the Senate was mainly between Mr. Rifai, Dr. Salem, Senator Ahmad Al Tarawneh on the one hand and Senator Badran on the other hand over whether there was any contradiction between Article 4-B and Article 8 of the Ministry of Higher Education law. Mr. Badran put an end to the debate by saying: "That's enough. I give up if these are your explanations, it means they are prepared explanations which have to be believed."

Dr. Salem, a respected and renowned economist, education and legal consultant, submitted to Tuesday's session a paper on why the amendment was needed and how it would not clash with the powers of the ministry and the CHE.

"The amendment will not touch on increasing the responsibilities of the ministry, nor will it affect the autonomy of universities," Dr. Salem said giving three arguments based on a number of the law's articles.

Dr. Salem's three arguments were: — Article 4-A/2 stipulates that the Ministry of Higher Education should support the universities' autonomy. Therefore, the ministry can not carry out duties which might hamper the universities' independence.

— Article 3 Section 4 entrusted the ministry with direct supervision of higher education outside the boundary of university level and therefore, it does not allow the ministry to have direct supervision of university education.

— Item B of Article 9 gives the

CHE power that were earlier given to the universities' boards of trustees and so the council replaces these boards. Thus, in accordance with this article, the duties of the boards were switched to the council for higher education and not the ministry.

Dr. Salem noted that many CHE members represented universities and that government exercise influence over universities through the council and through issuing legislation to collect and to distribute revenues for each university as well as through including university budget's in each fiscal budget and through executing public development plans.

During Tuesday's session, two other laws which were also approved by the Lower House were passed by the Upper House. The two laws covered: — An agreement for oil exploration between the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and the U.S. AMOCO company.

The agreement, which was approved by a 19-to-25 vote, provides for AMOCO to explore oil in 10,950 square kilometres of Jordanian territory. The agreement was signed in June.

The second legislation was the 1986 law for the Jordan University for Science and Technology. The university is expected to start operations to cover this scholastic year, according to a decision taken by the CHE on Monday.

The Senate also endorsed the Financial Committee's recommendations on 11 laws and draft laws. These include an agreement between Jordan and the World Bank for a loan to the Cities and Villages Development Bank; another agreement with the World Bank on developing Jordanian manpower; an agreement on economic and trade cooperation with Syria; an agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to help finance telecommunications projects; a loan agreement between Jordan and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); an agreement between Jordan and the Islamic Development Bank for financing part of the Zarqa-Ruseifa sewerage and water project; an agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development to finance a project for raising the King Talal Dam; an agreement with the World Bank for financing a new transport system for Amman; and an agreement for sharing oil production and prospecting between the NRA and a foreign company.

Bush finds progress towards peace

(Continued from page 1)

"sticking point" in the overall peace process in the area.

He added he had found certain "areas of commonality among Israel, Jordan, Egypt and many Palestinians" which created a basis to advance peace negotiations.

But said he had the feeling that Syria's attitude was negative. "I have not picked up anything positive about Syria being forthcoming about anything in the peace process. In fact it has been rather negative."

Reporting on his talks with Israeli, Jordanian and Egyptian leaders, Mr. Bush said they had acknowledged the following "points of commonality" on the peace process.

— That lasting peace can be reached only through negotiations.

— Negotiations should produce peace treaties between the parties "based on recognition of the right of all states and peoples in the region to a life of peace and security."

Thatcher under fire over sanctions

(Continued from page 1)

of India, speaking at separate news conferences, accused Mrs. Thatcher of putting economic interests above human rights. "So long as she stands like that there's no way I can describe her apart from saying she is kissing apartheid," Mr. Kaunda said.

Mr. Gandhi accused Mrs. Thatcher of forfeiting Britain's historic role as leader of the Commonwealth.

"It is not the Commonwealth that lost, it is Britain that lost," Mr. Gandhi said. "Britain is not the leader any more in the Commonwealth... because it has compromised on basic values and principles for economic ends."

But he said neither India nor the Commonwealth had so far considered retaliatory moves, such as a withdrawal of most favoured nation trading status, against Britain because of Mrs. Thatcher's stand.

Mr. Gandhi said he was confident that all 48 Commonwealth nations other than Britain would adopt a list of 11 sanctions imposed by the majority at the London summit.

The six planned to publicise their sanctions among the international community within the next few weeks.

He said the summit nations were coordinating measures to help members affected by sanctions or any South African retaliation, but gave no details.

In Brussels, European Community (EC) diplomats said Mrs. Thatcher, by softening her

— That negotiations must take into account the security needs of Israel, all Arab states "and the aspirations of the Palestinian people."

— The Palestinian question had to be resolved "within the context of a relationship between Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza." This could be achieved on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which envisage the exchange of land for peace.

Mr. Bush said the U.S. recognised that direct negotiations might involve an international Middle East conference in which the Soviet Union would be involved as one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

"The form of negotiations should provide for talks between an Israeli delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as well as between Syrian and Israeli delegations," he said.

Delegations would have to consist of people who "openly reject violence and terrorism," he added.

Thatcher under fire over sanctions

hard-line opposition to sanctions against South Africa, has finally paved the way for EC restricted measures.

The diplomats said Mrs. Thatcher's move had brushed away last minute doubts whether she would follow the EC majority's line for sanctions.

"None of the EC's member states has ruled out limited sanctions against South Africa if Pretoria fails to give fundamental concessions and that was exactly what Thatcher has told her Commonwealth colleagues," one EC diplomat said.

West German diplomatic sources said that Bonn, the other EC government which has taken a hard line against sanctions, was now also likely to follow Britain in agreeing to measures such as the ban of imports of South African coal, iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa.

Meanwhile, the South African currency fell Tuesday and a tourist industry official warned of disaster because of the Commonwealth sanctions.

The rand fell from 39 U.S. cents to 38.50 cents as South Africans weighed the impact of the Commonwealth summit in London.

One measure Britain accepted was a voluntary ban on promotion of South African tourism, which Fred Therman, the head of South Africa's hotel and restaurant association, described as a "disastrous blow."

Mr. Therman said the ban could severely hurt hotels, rental firms and travel agencies.

PSD mission leaves for holy places in Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — A large group of pilgrims from the Public Security Department (PSD) left for the holy places in Mecca on Tuesday and they were seen off by PSD Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and other senior officers. There were speeches delivered at a special farewell ceremony to see the mission off. The ceremony was attended by senior PSD officers and officials. The mission groups 62 members of the PSD and a number of retired public security officers.

Border to close tonight

The Saudi Arabian authorities have announced that the Jordanian-Saudi Arabian border will be closed to Jordanian pilgrims as of midnight on Wednesday, according to a cable received by Mr. Eid Al Qataneh, the governor of Ma'an in southern Jordan. He said that the cable came from Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, governor of the border region on the Saudi side of the border.

It was announced in Amman on Monday that convoys of Jordanian pilgrims have started arriving in Mecca in accordance with a programme worked out by the Jordanian pilgrimage committee. The pilgrims will be put up in lodgings as arranged by the committee with the Saudi authorities, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

The ministry's under secretary, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who is leading the ministry's mission to Mecca, is contacting Saudi officials to arrange for Jordanian pilgrims to stay in camps while performing religious rites at Arafat and Mina, near Mecca, the spokesman said.



Public Security Department Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Tuesday bids farewell to a group of officers and retired servicemen who left for Saudi Arabia to perform pilgrimage (Petra photo)

He said that a health mission accompanying the pilgrims to Mecca is offering medical services to pilgrims whenever necessary and it has reported that all pilgrims are safe and well.

RSS to organise symposium on tremor resistant buildings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will organise a specialised symposium on designing installations and buildings which resist earthquakes. The symposium, to convene in November, will be held in cooperation with the Turkish scientific research centre in Ankara.

The symposium, the first of its kind in Jordan, will offer local

engineers the chance of studying causes and dangers of earthquakes, means of measuring tremors, the materials required for constructing safer buildings, and other related topics, according to Dr. Da'oud Jabaji, director of the RSS Building Research Centre. He said that several working papers will be submitted to the symposium by the RSS and the local engineers.

IPA director back from Arab talks on public administration

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan submitted a working paper on administrative development and the achievements of the Royal Commission for developing the civil service system in the country to a symposium on administrative reforms held in Morocco, according to Dr. Abdullah Ulayyan, director of the Institute of Public Administration (IPA).

Dr. Ulayyan was speaking

Tuesday upon returning to Amman from the two week symposium which opened in Rabat on July 19. He said that the participants discussed a number of questions related to the development of public administration procedures.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

A 3-bedroom villa is available for rent for one year. The villa is luxuriously furnished with a garden, telephone, parking for two cars, central heating and solar system.

Location: University of Jordan residential housing
Tel: 841340 from 4 to 8 p.m.

CORFU GREEK TAVERNA
The First and Only Greek Restaurant in Jordan

- FULL GREEK MENU
- CREEK MUSIC AND ATMOSPHERE
- PARTIES AND WEDDINGS
- (GREEK STYLE)
- PLUS SELECTED FRENCH DISHES
- TAKE AWAY SERVICE

Closed on Friday
TEL: 641585

Jordan Times

Published daily except Fridays in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1972

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED.

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 567171-6, 670141-4 Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Thatcher not the only culprit

BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continues to dance away from full and effective punitive sanctions on South Africa, it is fair to point out that the hypocrisy and contradictions which characterise her policy towards Pretoria are far from limited to the British Isles. Because of England's membership and leadership role in the Commonwealth, the British government's position on apartheid is one of the most serious and regular fire than that of many other nations which are no less complicitous in thwarting meaningful international anti-apartheid pressure on South Africa's white rulers. The important and some would say collaborationist nature of the United States "constructive engagement" policy is well-known. It has been founded on the same rocks that scuttled British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's recent mission to the apartheid state. President Reagan's government is simply not interested in negotiating with and to its despotic but profitable system of institutionalised racial segregation. But what about other leading industrialised nations, whose absence from the public eye conceals quiet but continued cooperation with Pretoria? Many, it would seem, are hiding somewhat gratefully behind the pugnacious Mrs. Thatcher. West Germany and Japan, for example, recently indicated that they were unwilling to coordinate international policy on sanctions before settling their own ties with South Africa. Even Sweden, whose trade with the apartheid state is minuscule, shows unwillingness to end its relationship with South Africa by taking shelter behind the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with regard to discriminatory trade practices. And of course Israel and Taiwan show no signs of a guilty conscience as their lucrative ties to Pretoria continue to prosper. Both figure prominently as "sanctions-busters" in South Africa's anti-boycott plans.

Everyone despises the system of apartheid? Of course they do. No one will defend apartheid, nor would they permit such an affront to humanity on their own soil. Judging by repeated press statements from world leaders over the past several years, the whole world floods with overt and systematic racial discrimination "abhorrent." Why then do so few nations demonstrate their oft-stated convictions by unilaterally shunning the racist South African regime and all who are associated with it? The obvious but still alarming answer is that the "moral outrage" of the leading democratic nations is sharply moderated by the opportunity to exploit someone else's immorality for sizeable profits. The common excuse that it does not make sense to impose sanctions unless they are universally adhered to merely masks the real position of these same countries: if anyone is going to cheat and if there is a profit to be made, we want to be in on it.

No one recognises this hypocritical double standard better than white South Africans themselves. And this explains the increasing reluctance with which they currently thumb their noses at the rest of the world, and why they are confidently and arrogantly taking unrepentant measures to resist any boycott, should an effective one ever take shape.

If the nations of the world, particularly those in the West, truly wish to gain credibility for their efforts to end apartheid, it is high time that they put their money where their mouth is. For despite the sterile methods of international finance, manipulated by calls to brokers and electronic transfer of funds, profits from South Africa are indelibly stained with the blood of 24 million blacks crying out for freedom from white tyranny. It is a cry that cannot be ignored by any thinking, moral man.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Iran rejects peace again

BY rejecting Iraq's four-point peace plan as suggested by President Saddam Hussein, Iran has thus wasted another golden opportunity for the establishment of peace in the Gulf region. It is saddening to see the Iranian leadership interpreting the peace bid as a show of weakness. Iran should have rather displayed more reasoning and more wisdom, and should have responded favourably to the call of peace. Iraq has wanted to open a new stage in bilateral relations and to rebuild what has been destroyed in the war and launch a joint march towards progress, benefiting all countries in the Gulf region. President Saddam Hussein's call has been supported and appreciated by all peace-loving nations and those Muslim countries concerned with seeing peace prevailing in the region. Foremost among the Iraqi supporters was Jordan represented by King Hussein who sent the president a message pledging full backing for his peace bid and committing Jordan's potentials in support of the Iraqi people. The Iranian negative response to Iraq's peace bid should prompt the Arabs to wake up and build their intrinsic power, and pursue efforts towards unifying their strength and resources. Only when the Arabs are united and strong will their enemies re-consider their hostile policies towards them and end their aggression.

Al Dustour: Rallying behind Iraq

IN view of the continued Iranian aggression on Arab soil and in the light of Iran's latest threats against countries in the Gulf region we feel that it is time for all Arabs to stand united and face the danger together. The Iranian threats should be taken seriously and the Arabs must take a unified position so that the Iranian leaders can be persuaded that they will never achieve military victory and occupy Arab land. In his message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, King Hussein voiced Jordan's total support for the president's four-point peace plan and reiterated Jordan's total commitment to help Iraq in the event of a new aggression. The message expressed Arab determination to walk the path of peace, but at the same time reflected Arab resolve to confront the common danger and support the Iraqi people in the face of aggression. Iraq's genuine call for peace should be considered by Tehran as a new step for ending the six-year conflict and a chance for ending the bloodshed and starting the march towards prosperity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arabs support Iraq

SAUDI Arabia yesterday openly declared its determination to defend its national security and confront any Iranian aggression on any Arab state in the Gulf region. It has thus dealt a blow to Iran's ambitious and hostile intentions directed towards the Arab people in general and the Arab Gulf states in particular. The Iranian leadership has been issuing threats against the Arab Gulf states and has considered Arab tendency towards peace as a show of weakness and disunity. These arrogant leaders in Tehran, who continue their aggression on Arab land and ignore all peace bids and all Arab attempts to settle the conflict through a peaceful settlement, have been threatening to launch aggression on countries supporting Iraq in the war. Had the Arabs shown more unity and had they been applying the terms of their joint Defence Arab Pact the Iranian leaders would not have been so arrogant and could not have issued any threats.

Recovery awaits peace in Lebanon

By Riad Khouri

ECONOMICS has been called the Dismal Science. Scientific it may not be, but dismal is how it makes one feel sometimes and especially when looking at the facts and figures of a particular economy. And dismal is a good word to describe the Lebanese economy and its short-term prospects. This year is going to be Lebanon's worst since the World War I when the country underwent famine and terrible hardship.

After eleven years of war, the economy has been shattered and a large section of the population plunged into poverty. The "Lebanese Miracle," like many other similar phenomena, has turned out to be an illusion, and the boom years before 1982 were ones of false and ultimately self-destructive prosperity. The worst thing of all about the present crisis is the loss of confidence.

It is not just that the world has lost confidence in Lebanon — that happened some time ago. What's

much more important is that the Lebanese seem to have lost confidence in themselves. Inflation is reported to be running at an annual rate of 80 per cent, and unemployment, once virtually unknown, is put at 40 per cent.

Foreign exchange reserves have dropped sharply in the past three years, a major problem for a country with limited natural resources which imports a very high percentage of its consumer goods.

Is there a way out, or will the country be relegated permanently to the category of the "least developed countries" (a polite way of describing some of the wretchedly poor economies of the Third World)? Obviously the first thing that has to happen for Lebanon to turn itself around is the imposition of minimum of security. The regional political equation now is such that this doesn't seem impossible. So let's

say for the sake of argument that peace suddenly breaks out in the country. Then what?

A precarious peace with the imposition of a modicum of order will mean a return to the 75-82 period, except that this time the amount of money flowing into the country from Lebanese expatriates in the Gulf and elsewhere is going to be much less. This is because of the slump which has hit the region in general. Meanwhile, a lot of destruction of capital and infrastructure has taken place since 82. This means that Lebanon has less money to rebuild a lot more and repair greater damage.

Even more important, people's diminished confidence is not going to push them to reinvest in the country. Such a situation may involve a halt to the deep slide of the economy, but it would probably lead to a slower, insidious and continuing unravelling of the socio-economic

fabric. And if the regional and international situation once again goes against Lebanon, the country will be reduced to a still lower form of penury and misery reminiscent of Kampuchea in the late 70's or Chad in the early 80's. Does this sound unthinkable? Maybe, but what's happening today was also unimaginable five or ten years ago.

To get a real economic recovery underway, real peace will be needed. But even then the problems look pretty big. For a start, who is going to foot the reconstruction bill? In the words of my friend Ed Blanche of the Associated Press, "with parts of Beirut and other cities in ruins, whole villages flattened and tens of thousands of refugees, government economists have said three-fourths of the \$20 billion reconstruction bill will have to come in foreign aid." When I asked Blanche for permission to quote him, he retorted that he was

not an economist, to which I replied that one did not need to be an economist to describe the present mess. Nor does one need an economist to figure out that the \$15 billion needed from outside sources to rebuild the country will only be granted with stringent conditions attached. The political terms on which Lebanon would be loaned or granted money need not concern us here: The economic and financial conditions imposed by aid-givers are going to be tough enough.

Among the major sources of aid to Lebanon are going to be the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank group. The IMF is concerned with short-term help to tide a country over a balance of payment crisis of the sort experienced by Lebanon. The IMF is worried above all about fiscal prudence and monetary stability. The World Bank group is concerned more with

longer-term issues, but neither of them lend money to a country whose economic and financial house is not in order.

According to Blanche, World Bank experts have urged the Lebanese government "to scrap subsidies and hike electricity, water and telephone charges." These are classic IMF and World Bank demands of any potential aid-recipient. Another demand by these and other donors will be to tighten up the tax-collection system. In the country, Can Lebanon meet these terms? Under present conditions, certainly not; but when peace is finally a reality in Lebanon, the old rules of fiscal laxity will have to go. The moral of this particular story is plain: There can never be a going back to the country's palmy, pre-1975 days of easy living. And peace or no peace, the coming year and maybe the ones after will be tough.

Going back to fundamentals of Palestinian question

By Tareq Masarwah

LET us go back to square one with regard to the situation in the Middle East so as to avoid any confusion. It should be realised that the Palestine problem, if the Palestinians so wish, could be regarded as purely a Palestinian problem concerning the Palestinians alone, with their right to take independent decisions in every respect, and even delve into here-to-fore forbidden realms while in the course of exercising their right. But it should be noted that ever since the emergence of the Palestine problem, Arab countries have maintained their tutelage over it, and their influence has led to absolute failure and

resulted in the occupation of all Palestine which is now called Israel, including "Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

Alternatively, if we consider this problem as one of concern to the whole Arab Nation, then it must be connected with the fate of every Arab state — its land and people — and therefore no individual Arab state should have the right to reach a unilateral solution for the Palestine problem outside Arab consensus.

Whether we regard the problem as a Palestinian question or an Arab question, we should emphasise the fact that it can never

be a Jordanian problem and we should not demand that Jordan find a solution for it.

It must be noted also that some Arabs seem to be supporting a U.S.-Israeli plan that advocates a separate Israeli-Jordanian solution, obviously an extension to the Camp David accords. This plan clearly focuses on resolving the problem unilaterally with Jordan in view of the unique Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. Indeed, this plan aims at removing the Palestinian and the pan-Arab character from the Palestine problem, thus leading Jordan to a trap and

creating a new problem tantamount to the Palestine question itself.

In 1974, the Arab summit in Rabat returned the Palestine problem to the Palestinians and entrusted the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with handling the question in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This Arab resolution was adopted against the will of many Arabs who still believe that the Palestine problem is a pan-Arab problem. But many others did not see in this resolution a contradiction to the de facto situation, as they believe that since every Arab state has its own

identity, flag and national anthem, why shouldn't the Palestinians be offered the same rights on equal footing?

Hence we believe that the U.S.-Israeli plan is aimed at "Jordanising" the Palestine problem, by removing the Palestinian and pan-Arab character from it and pushing Jordan towards a trap.

Despite its past coordination with the PLO, and despite its moves on the international scene for finding a just solution to the Palestine problem, Jordan has always insisted on an Arab consensus and pan-Arab

resolutions, and on convening an international conference and the implementation of the Fes Arab summit resolutions which represent the Arab interpretation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. No one can stop the Americans from supporting a proposal calling for a Jordanian-Israeli solution, and no one can prevent the Zionists from their manoeuvres. But what we are sure of is that Jordan will never be pushed towards the trap of a separate peace.

Mr. Masarwah writes a daily column for the Jordan Times' Arabic sister Al Ra'i.

A midsummer storm in a royal teacup?

There is supposed to be rift between Queen Elizabeth and Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. Peter Riddell examines the ebbs and flows of what might be a problem of midsummer madness.

LONDON: Everything which happens in British politics in July needs to be heavily discounted. Politicians and the press are tired after a long parliamentary session, tempers are short, and imaginations are vivid.

So the controversy over the Queen's alleged "dismissal" and concern about some of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, particularly the prime minister's attitude towards South Africa, should not be exaggerated.

There is not a constitutional crisis. What there is, is an embarrassing political rumour — as embarrassing to the Queen and her advisers as it is to Mrs. Thatcher.

It is difficult to get the truth. After all, the monarch is above politics. She does not give interviews and is a byword for discretion in her relations with politicians. Her weekly meetings, normally on Tuesday evenings, with the prime minister of the day are supposed to be intimate chats, from which nothing ever leaks.

There have, however, been rumours — naturally unconfirmed — that the two women, both aged 60, are not exactly close. One of the ironies is that the Queen is said

to have got on better with conventional Labour prime ministers like Lord Wilson and Mr. James Callaghan than with the Conservative, though radically minded, Mrs. Thatcher.

The Queen is in a complicated position over the Commonwealth, of which she is head, and is in theory in the same relation to prime ministers in distant parts of the world as she is to Mrs. Thatcher.

However, she has been faced with a dilemma over the bitter divisions within the Commonwealth, highlighted by the decision of so many African and Caribbean countries to pull out of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

Indeed, in the past few weeks, Buckingham Palace officials have made known to press inquirers her concern about the divisions in the Commonwealth over South Africa. Her natural desire is for unity.

At this point, conjecture enters. Indeed, one of the charms of the story is that little can be proved or denied.

One version, backed by various unattributable authoritative sources, is that the Queen was

particularly annoyed by Mrs. Thatcher's series of interviews when the prime minister attacked general economic sanctions as "immoral" and regretted the departure of South Africa from the Commonwealth.

The Queen, like the foreign office, apparently felt that these words would aggravate, rather than soothe, the difficulties.

Knowledge of the Queen's alleged feelings quickly percolated through the higher political world, causing concern about divisions between Buckingham Palace and Downing Street.

Viscount Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, who has close links to the palace, then told some journalists about his worries of such a rift, mainly in the hope of persuading Mrs. Thatcher to tone down her remarks.

Then the London Sunday Times produced a report saying the Queen regarded the prime minister's approach as "uncaring, confrontational and socially divisive." Despite strong denials by spokesmen for the palace, the Sunday Times has stood by its story which, it says, came from a highly-placed source within Buckingham Palace.

The results has been a furious reaction from Tory MPs and senior ministers rallying round the

prime minister. Some of the criticism is directed at the Sunday Times but it is mainly aimed at a number of the Queen's advisers who, it is argued, had been both disloyal and meddling.

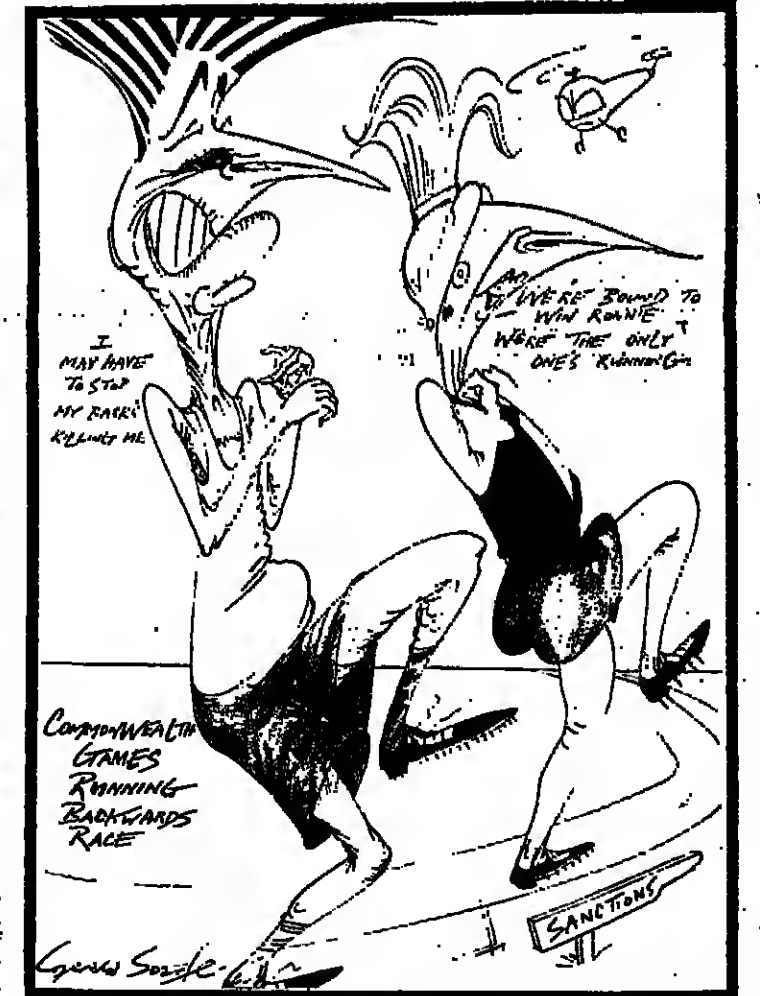
Mrs. Thatcher's allies argue that the overall effect will be to damage the palace by tarnishing its non-partisan image of being above politics.

All involved now seem to want to lower the temperature. But there is a cost. Mrs. Thatcher's supporters suspect that some of the Queen's advisers have been indiscreet. The term advisers can be extended to cover a wide range of courtiers and friends of the Royal family as well as those at the heart of Buckingham Palace.

But one senior minister says that it has always been clear from his meetings at the palace that some people around the Queen have been cool and distant to Mrs. Thatcher, and they have friends amongst the traditional Tories who are pleased at the discomfort of the prime minister.

But this does not add up to a crisis. It is, like so much else in British politics, a series of misunderstandings magnified by the characteristic British interest in anything concerned with the monarchy.

Yet, at a deeper level, the



episode highlights the reservations the traditional British establishment has about the social

outsider Mrs. Thatcher and her counter-revolution — Financial Times Feature.

Fulbright: America is not that wise to tell others what to do

By Barbara Allgaier
Reuters

WASHINGTON — J. William Fulbright, a critic of U.S. foreign policy under President Reagan as well as his predecessors, agrees with Reagan that U.S. sanctions against South Africa could make a bad situation worse.

"If we engage in all-out sanctions we could bring down that government and destroy its infrastructure," he told Reuters on the 40th anniversary on August 1 of the international exchange programme for scholars and artists that bears his name.

"Instead of being a nice, pleasant result, it would probably end in chaos," said the former senate foreign relations chairman, now in private law practice in Washington.

He predicted pressures from the world community would bring about an end to apartheid within a relatively short time, without direct economic intervention.

Fulbright, now 81, who is perhaps best remembered for his strong opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s, expressed his views about a number of issues and the state of the world in general, which he said, is "not at all that bad."

"It's the wrong approach," Fulbright said. "I think we're creating the impression we're a big bully."

His sharpest criticism, now as throughout his career, was reserved for what he sees as the tendency of the United States to act as a bully in international affairs.

"I think the United States, as a relatively young country with a lot of military power, is not equipped to tell every other country in the world how to manage its affairs," he said. "I just don't think we're that wise."

Fulbright said he liked the new regime in Moscow, which he said seemed innovative in its proposals about the suspension of arms testing. He said the big question now was how the United States would respond.

"It's very unpredictable when you have people at the head of your government without a previous record," he said. "It's the first time we've ever had a movie actor in the White House and it's hard for me to tell what he's going to do."

Fulbright said it was not so much Communism that caused Americans to fear and dislike the Soviet Union, but rather, Soviet imperialism.

"The trouble is we've engaged in some of the same things too, so it's hard for us to complain," he said. He cited the United States use of force in Grenada, Libya and Lebanon as examples of U.S. imperialism.

different way to organise society. But if you know these people and you understand that they are not monsters, then you can see they're just trying to improve their lives in a different way," Fulbright said.

He said he thought arms control negotiations were futile.

"So many nuclear weapons have been created it is utterly fantastic and unrealistic to think that either of these countries can deprive the other of the power to destroy it."

Still, he said, negotiations bring both sides together to communicate face to face, which

he sees as the key to preventing war. He said joint ventures of all kinds — trade, medicine, space, research, U.N. discussions — played a role in helping each side to better understand the other.

"Any kind of joint venture that throws people together and causes them to communicate helps inspire confidence in the other's intentions," he said.

Fulbright had harsh words for Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative ("Star Wars"), calling it utterly unrealistic.

He also said militarism posed

the greatest threat to the world and to mankind.

"I think that militarism is the greatest curse of this country and of the world," he said. "I read in the paper the other day that we, the world — of course we are the leader — are spending \$800 billion on military affairs. That is an absolutely imprudent, unproductive way to perform."

The most important thing in politics, international relations, and life, Fulbright said, is good judgment.

"People need good judgment, a

sense of perspective. Good judgment is based upon one's perception of the world, and the more accurate the perception, the more likely the judgments are to be sound. This is a very complex world."

Fulbright said the best way to get an accurate perspective was to learn about people of other nations and cultures. This, he said, was the aim of the international exchange programme for scholars and artists he proposed 40 years ago and today considers his greatest achievement.

Mahathir well entrenched as Malaysia's prime minister

By Rajan Moses
Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The overwhelming victory of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad in Malaysia's general election has entrenched his position as the country's leader and given him widespread power, diplomats and political analysts said.

The 13-party multiracial national front coalition controlled by Mahathir won 148 of the 177 seats in the next parliament, giving it the two-thirds majority needed to change the constitution if it thinks fit.

Political analysts said the national front swept to power again because there was no coalition alternative to which voters could turn.

small, vociferous Chinese opposition Democratic Action Party would give it a greater voice.

It had 10 seats in the last assembly. "The DAP will be a thorn in Mahathir's side," said Param Kumaraswamy, chairman of the Malaysian bar council.

Mahathir told a dawn press conference after claiming victory on Aug. 4 that it was too early to say what his new administration would try to achieve or to discuss cabinet changes.

"I don't see the need for any new policies much different than what we have ... we won the two-thirds majority because we have the right policies," he said.

He said the government would try to use public spending to alleviate declining economic growth caused by falling prices for oil and raw materials, which Malaysia produces in abundance.

Analysts said they hoped Mahathir would use his new power to end suspected corruption in public circles.

He might now tackle a 2.5 billion ringgit (\$1 billion) scandal of lost loans at the publicly-owned Bank Bumiputera Malaysia and charge people who committed offences in Malaysia, they said.

But Mahathir told his press conference: "All these rumours that government is corrupt is something done in the interests of politics and not in the interests of the country."

His stature in his United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) party was enhanced by the victory, analysts said, and he should be able to foil any attempt to topple him from the leadership in 1987 party elections.

Datuk Musa Hitam quit as deputy prime minister in February

because of personal and policy differences with the prime minister and there has been speculation in the party that he might bid for the leadership, although he denies it.

Lim Kit Siang, leader of the opposition DAP, said: "There must be a reappraisal and re-formulation of the entire spectrum of nation-building policies by the new Mahathir administration."

"If he ignores the stronger opposition there will be discontent and disunity."

Journalists hope the new administration will reduce controls over the media and drop plans to tighten the official secrets act to impose jail terms on journalists possessing state papers.

In his speech to Moroccans following his talks with Peres King Hassan: This is what my conscience told me

The following is the text of the speech delivered by King Hassan II of Morocco to his people on July 23, immediately after his two-day talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

IN the name of God.
Blessings and greetings upon the Messenger of God, his family and his companions.
Dear people,

As you know, we have just met for two days in Ifrane with the prime minister of the Israeli government. As soon as the news was known, the international news agencies informed us of the reactions, some of which were favourable and others hostile. Some approved of our initiative and others criticised, even castigated it.

Before beginning my remarks, dear people, I want to emphasise how little I care about the criticism and the condemnation of some and the approval and blessings of others, because what interests me firstly, is your approval and your criticisms as well as the clearness of my conscience. It's only when my conscience is tranquil and I see, as always happens, that my people have understood me, that they approve of my line of conduct and approve of my steps, that I can apply myself to analysing the world reactions in a correct manner. Now you know that my conscience is yours and that my tranquility draws from your satisfaction.

So that you yourselves may judge if this was a good or a bad initiative, we are going to describe the history of the event, whose importance concerns the present.

I am firmly committed to the League of Arab States. Now, no decision of the League prohibits me from contacting whom I want. This is extremely important and must be taken into consideration.

as well as the future.
I will not go looking into the distant past, dear people, at least not now — for this will be the object of the final part of my address.

There are two essential parts: First of all, why this encounter? Secondly, why did it take place at this moment?

For weeks and for months, I have been beset with thoughts. Until now, two important events have marked the recent history of the Arabs, since the grave setback undergone in 1967, this tragedy which made us lose the Sinai, the Golan, Gaza and the West Bank and — the summit of the disaster — holy Jerusalem. After that, the Arabs unceasingly left forth groans, cries and lamentations until the day when, by the will of the Most High (Ramadan 1973) they, on the field of battle, demonstrated to the entire world and to their enemy that they are capable of striking blows, of awakening defiance, of struggling heroically, of dying a martyr's death. God have mercy on our dead and our martyrs. After this event, the Arabs held two important meetings, at Rabat and Fez.

In 1974, at Rabat, the conference of the Arab sovereigns and heads of state met and unanimously recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Among the Arabs, there were those who considered the consequences of this decision deplorable and others that greeted it gladly. Be that as it may, henceforth the Palestinian cause had a point of support, instead of remaining suspended between those in favour and those opposed, between fear and hope. The Palestinian people, after that, no longer had to wander in search of a representative, a spokesman who would give voice to its claims and aspirations. Since that day, in effect, the Palestinian people has had a respected leadership, recognised by most states of the world, with the status of observer at the United Nations, and a member of three large organisations: The League of Arab States, the Islamic Conference and the non-aligned group.

With modesty, but not without a legitimate sense of pride — as it is recorded in the reports and the recordings of the meetings — I had already assumed, myself, your servant and your king, the primary role in bringing about the proclamation of the PLO as the responsible spokesman, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Then were the two "Fez summits," first in 1981; there, because of the lack of representation of Arab states at the highest levels, we convinced our partners to adjourn the summit until 1982, hoping that a quorum would be reached not

only in the number of states represented but in the quality of their representation. The All-Powerful wanted all the Arabs united at the highest level, constitutionally binding the states that were to adopt the Fez plan.

For the first time, thanks to the resolution adopted at Fez, there is an elaborated Arab plan, studied and applicable, a plan free of demagoguery, of phraseology and of overstatement. For the first time, equally, there was an Arab consensus on a plan, which we successfully began to apply in the months after the conference.

The conference held in Fez in 1982, decided to form a committee, the Committee of Seven, and charged its members of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the PLO — to undertake contacts with the great powers to convince them of the validity of the Fez plan and of the possibilities that it offered for a political analysis aimed at finding a definitive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Your servant had the honour of presiding over this committee. Under my direction, this committee went to Washington, and my brother, His Majesty King Hussein, took the delegation of the "seven" to London, Paris, Moscow and Peking.

The paragraph in the Fez resolutions had indicated the countries which we were to visit or contact in order to learn about their positions and explain ours. But as you know, dear people, from the legal point of view, everything that is not expressly forbidden, is permitted. Now, no one can say that the Fez resolutions forbid contacts with Israel, within the framework of the plan. The committee made its contacts as assigned by the conference. The conference, at no moment, excluded our contacts with any state, provided that they were within the framework of the Fez propositions.

I do not hide from you, dear people, that the Committee of Seven did positive work. But some obstacles, I won't describe their origins, prevented us not only from pursuing our task, but also from drawing up our final account of the mission and presenting it to the Arab sovereigns and heads of states. This still causes sorrow, and I as the president of the committee tell you, that until now, certain circumstances and manoeuvres have prevented the Committee of Seven from even drawing up a summary report to the Arab states summit, which would enable it to know which countries are sympathetic to our cause and which countries are not.

Since then, dear People, I no longer have a clear conscience; even though our country is situated 6,000 kilometres from the battlefield, Morocco is, first and foremost, an integral part of its Arab homeland and of its Arab family. Every time one of the refugee camps in Lebanon suffered, we felt their affliction in Morocco. Every time an attack was launched on Lebanese sovereignty, the Moroccans showed their disapproval.

I never stop asking myself: shall we sit idly by? Have we no mission and responsibility within the framework of the Fez decisions to work for peace in the region and break the impasse?

I believe that you, my dear people, know me as I know you, and you know that for four years I never stopped making these allusive declarations. In the beginning, I said that if a senior Israeli official wants to come and meet with me, then a visit to Morocco for tourism and vacation is forbidden, just as I am forbidden to take such a trip in Israel. The journalist asked me a second time, and I answered him that I am prepared to meet the Israeli prime minister if he brings a reasonable plan with him that conforms with the Fez summit resolutions.

The third time was before the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, when I was asked if I would be prepared to meet the Israeli prime minister. I answered: Before the meeting it is preferable that he send me a letter through the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The last sign and hint from me was during an interview I gave in Marrakesh with Jean Daniel of *Le Nouvel Observateur*. I said that I am surprised that, until now, no Arab leader has met with an Israeli official, because we are not fighting a phantom or an illusory enemy, but rather we are fighting a real enemy who is occupying our territories and whose arrogance is constantly increasing, and who pretends to ignore that it is living on occupied territory, and that it is building on that land as if it had inherited it from its ancestors.

I said: hasn't the time come for an Arab leader to meet an Israeli leader in order to learn about his position directly and not through mediators, with all due respect and appreciation for mediators, be they North Americans, Europeans, Latin Americans or Soviets. After all, I believe there is nothing better than direct dialogue. I had hoped that following this declaration there would be some reactions from some Arab states, at least. But I have neither seen nor heard any criticism or reaction.

I believed four years ago, when I told you this and clarified all of these fine points, that you had knowledge and understanding, and indeed you did understand since you are an intelligent people, while certain people did not understand anything of the first hints nor the second, nor even the third ones.

Perhaps, I can say to myself, they would finally have understood after taking note of the fourth declaration. Whether or not they did understand, it seems that their sentiment was: "Wait, let's leave that aside."

What is important is that Mr. Shimon Peres asked me that we meet, and my answer was that we would only be able to meet on the basis of legitimacy, a framework taking into account two considerations: the general and the particular.

In what concerns the general, I can only hold discussions with you within the framework of the Fez plan. Concerning the particular, I believe that I have authority without receiving a mandate from anyone to discuss this subject with you, because I am still serving as chairman of the Arab summit conference session.

His answer was: "I will talk to you within the framework of the Fez plan, but this will not prevent me from submitting my proposals to you." I said: good. As long as I would talk with him in the framework of the Fez resolutions, and as long as I believe that I have the authority, then the conversation can commence.

Then he said to me, "I would prefer that we meet in America."

Dear people, I ask you to draw a lesson from the event. It is not cowardly, quite the contrary, to seek to meet the adversary and to know his intentions. However, it is cowardly, shameful and treasonous to lay down arms. For the past 25 years, since I have been sovereign of this country, I saw in this affair, like each one of you, a state of "neither war nor peace."

during your visit there." My answer was that the meeting must have a Moroccan character, and not be subordinated to the influence of anyone. I don't want any umbrella of a great power. This meeting must take place freely and be an expression of full and complete sovereignty.

Because of the importance of the matter, and also for reasons of health, I preferred to pass up the trip to America. This meeting, essentially exploratory, would be much more important for the destiny of the Arab Nation than my trip, despite the fact that Morocco must defend her particular interests, and the duty of the King of Morocco must be to assume that defence.

Initially, my conscience told me that I must first of all go out and defend my nation's interests. But I said to myself, if I would go (to America) and then meet him (Peres), people would say, "You went to receive instructions before you met him in Morocco."

I thus resolved to take a few days of rest prescribed by my doctors before taking action and would thus be able to bear my responsibility 100 per cent before history today, before history near and far, and bear it personally.

I did not notify a single Arab head of state about this, and you should know my dear People, that I told you what my late father told me: "Remember this essential point in your political education.

I asked Mr. Shimon Peres: What do you have to say about the PLO?

I don't recognise it (he said).

What? What are you going to do then? With whom are you going to initiate a dialogue, since you say that you want to resolve the Palestinian problem?

I ask you (Peres replied), with whom can we have a dialogue? Are they in Syria, in Jordan, in Tunisia...

Have you something to tell us regarding the occupied territories? You must withdraw completely. I have no such intention, Peres stated.

Well then, I had nothing more to say to him but: Goodbye.

Never lie to your people, because this is a very intelligent people, which will discover your lies immediately, and will not forgive you, and your credibility will be affected."

I say to you, dear people, that I did not share my intentions with any of the states which form the Arab League, nor, with any state, be it European, African, Asiatic, North American or Latin American. Even more, I received a message from President Reagan, saying in substance: "I have learned (I understand the "leak" came from the other side) that you are going to meet Prime Minister Peres. I suggest that your meetings take place here, so that I can give the meeting the full support of the United States of America."

My reaction to this offer, you already know. I did not go to the United States, because I thought that if I were to succeed, it would be the gain of the entire world, but in case of failure, I alone would bear the burden and responsibility.

Dear People, I met Mr. Shimon Peres, we conferred within the framework of the Fez plan. I met him because no decision of the League of Arab States, since it has existed, has forbidden an Arab leader from meeting with an Israeli leader. As for myself, I did not choose the formula of secret negotiations which some are fond of — those who now raise their voices in criticism while forgetting how much they had rejoiced at the mere idea of receiving Shimon Peres, while he had not wanted to be hosted by them. As for them, they indeed were afraid of meeting him publicly.

For two days, Peres visited Morocco without being followed by police or by escorts. The reasonableness of Moroccans, their serenity, their sense of responsibility, the education that they received over 14 centuries — I am proud to say it — meant that no one took the smallest opportunity to make light of the visit of Shimon Peres, because Moroccans know that, in certain affairs the results are what count. My people, you waited to know what would come of this

another grave and inescapable fact: for approximately the last two years, we have heard nothing about the Palestinian plight. Instead, all of our worries and our energies have been poured into the inter-Arab disputes, into the Iran-Iraq war. I say to myself: We, Arabs have arrived at a rare degree of irresponsibility. Marginal problems are the subject of conversation: such as the Iraqi-Syrian split, the Iraqi-Libyan split, the Syrian-Jordanian disension and the PLO's differences with a number of countries — Syria, Libya and now, Jordan. The Arabs and the Muslims fall victim to this disension. Certain Arab states, forgetting the inter-Arab defence pact, support the Iranians. Marginal problems have made us lose our vision of the essential problem. I believe that in taking my initiative, I will have moved this problem to the forefront.

In any case, the Arabs, one more time, are going to meet to debate it. Perhaps, this time they will put aside their differences and concentrate their forces to face the adversary. It's not so much the soil, even occupied, that preoccupies me. It is the man who must suffer occupation who is the object of my worries.

There is some inconsistency in our continuing to launch invectives at one another, while we would do better to think of the plight of the aged, the adults and the children who suffer servitude and oppression in the occupied territories. Territory is unchangeable, but man's essential character can be altered. If we recover the territory with its human inhabitants, what kind of individuals will we recover? What Arab, Muslim or Christian will we find on this shared soil?

They are all Arabs. The Arabs first of all were an ethnic group. And they, each in their turn, embraced Judaism, Christianity and Islam. They still are Arabs, Jews and Christian Arabs. An Arab is not necessarily a Muslim. Thus my question: in recovering the territories, in what state will we find its inhabitants, these Arabs of various confessions?

Arabs, enough "intoxication." Among you, there are those who have committed treason. They have betrayed the sacred cause in taking up arms against an Arab brother to defend a non-Arab.

We asked questions about whether Guy Mollet would lose. We were certainly better informed than the French regarding the names of their senators and



deputies.
Dear People, this was the education we received from the period of our colonial trial. We are not the type of people who know nothing and learn nothing from events and their causes...

Putting the subject in the Israeli context, I think that we must expect, in the next four months, profound changes. Shimon Peres will be replaced in power by the Likud, an extreme right-wing group. Now the alert individual must take into account both his situation and that of his adversary.

Having said this in the Israeli context, there is, dear people,

I did not notify a single Arab head of state about this. I say to you, dear people, that I did not share my intentions with any of the states which form the Arab League, nor, with any state, be it European, African, Asiatic, North American or Latin American.

I asked Mr. Shimon Peres: What do you have to say about the PLO?

I don't recognise it (he said). What? What are you going to do then? With whom are you going to initiate a dialogue, since you say that you want to resolve the Palestinian problem?

I ask you (Peres replied), with whom can we have a dialogue? Are they in Syria, in Jordan, in Tunisia...

Have you something to tell us regarding the occupied territories? You must withdraw completely, Peres stated.

Well then, I had nothing more to say to him but: Goodbye. I am not here with you to negotiate on these

With modesty, but not without a legitimate sense of pride — as it is recorded in the reports and the recordings of the meetings — I had already assumed, myself, your servant and your king, the primary role in bringing about the proclamation of the PLO as the responsible spokesman, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

territories or to find out to what extent you are willing to withdraw and when you envision such a withdrawal. I am here to tell you: you must evacuate these territories.

Here are the Fez resolutions. You must talk with the PLO — the obligatory channel. Since you don't accept these two conditions, it is useless for us to continue this conversation. I can only say to you:

Goodbye. You are going to report to your government. And for my part, as an Arab leader, when the moment comes and they desire it, I will do the same regarding my brothers.

From the moment you make me aware of your refusal to evacuate the occupied territories, it is clear that all remarks regarding Jerusalem would be superfluous. I have nothing more to say.

Nothing more to say to a man who rejects the PLO as the sole,

legitimate partner in dialogue, and refuses to withdraw from the territories, except "Goodbye."

Let everything revert to its previous state.

My Brothers will be the judges of what is proper to do, now that they have grasped the tenor of the conversation.

I did not accept this meeting in order to negotiate or to decide on anything. In my mind, this was an exploratory effort. I personally think it cowardly to not want to listen to an adversary, an enemy. We have, dear people, been educated in courage. The newspapers have written: "The courageous action of Hassan II."

This is true, of course, if one considers the sword more effective than the club. But my action essentially, was not courageous, it merely was the fruit of our common civic education, of the training received from Mohammed V (Hassan's father) and our political leaders, the happy consequence of years of difficult trials. We have learned that it is necessary sometimes to sit at the negotiating table rather than demonstrate in the streets.

Dear people, I ask you to draw a lesson from the event. It is not cowardly, quite the contrary, to seek to meet the adversary and to know his intentions. However, it is cowardly, shameful and treasonous to lay down arms. For the past 25 years, since I have been sovereign of this country, I saw in this affair, like each one of you, a state of "neither war nor peace."

I am going to speak to you about the summit of 1965, held in Casablanca. The figures attending the verbal proceedings of the meeting included Abdel Nasser, Aref, the King Saud, Sallal of Yemen, Sadok Mokaddem of Tunisia, if my memory serves me true. This could best be corroborated by Mr. Amin Al Hafez who was at the time president of the Syrian Republic. He, too, was a Baathist and has now taken refuge in Lebanon. Also with us was Hassan Reda, who represented the late (King) Idriss of Libya. Algeria was represented by Boumedienne himself, I no longer remember. The meeting took place following the events of June 19, 1965, as a matter of fact.

Someone solicited my opinion, and I said, provoking an indescribable outcry among those present:

Initially, my conscience told me that I must first of all go out and defend my nation's interests. But I said to myself, if I would go (to America) and then meet him (Peres), people would say, "You went to receive instructions before you met him in Morocco."

The situations, however, are not comparable. Sadat, whose territories were occupied, went with the goal to liberate them, which was accomplished.

Whether he was right or wrong, may divine mercy be on him, he concluded an accord and recovered territory. Thanks to God, in this incident, I do not have a territory to liberate. If that was the case, I would not have waited until now to liberate it.

In 1967, we experienced a setback. What man of courage accepts 20 years of occupation without liberating occupied territories? Such an attitude is conceivable only to the Mashreq (the Arab countries to the east of North Africa). I have often said to the Arabs of the case: You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous: They would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years. If you want to receive lessons in patriotism and ethics, come to us. I don't accept, in return, that the people of the Mashreq give us lessons in patriotism.

What is important to me, dear people, is your critique of my actions or your satisfaction. If your conscience is at peace, mine will be fully at rest as well. As the Prophet said: One who struggles and succeeds is doubly rewarded by God. God will remunerate him only once if he struggles and is mistaken.

I beg the Most High to allow me the favour of the double reward, but if God only finds me worthy of one reward, I will accept it in all humility.

God says in the Koran: "Act. God, his messenger and the believers will see your deeds."

May Divine peace and mercy be upon you.

Our country is situated 6,000 kilometres from the battlefield. Morocco is, first and foremost, an integral part of its Arab homeland and of its Arab family. Every time one of the refugee camps in Lebanon suffered, we felt their affliction in Morocco. Every time an attack was launched on Lebanese sovereignty, the Moroccans showed their disapproval.

exercise its sovereignty freely, so that no one thinks her weak. The only limit to the free exercise of her sovereignty is her commitments. When one state subscribes to a commitment, it relinquishes, as a consequence, a portion of its sovereignty but only in the framework of that precise commitment. No one can dictate to me my associations. Even when I was young, my father, despite his sternness, left me free to meet whom I wanted. Likewise, for Morocco, I will not accept any sort of dictate.

I am firmly committed to the League of Arab States. Now, no decision of the League prohibits me from contacting whom I want. This is extremely important and must be taken into consideration.

Someone will say, perhaps: He did what Sadat did. The situations, however, are not comparable. Sadat, whose territories were occupied, went with the goal to liberate them, which was accomplished.

Whether he was right or wrong, may divine mercy be on him, he concluded an accord and recovered territory. Thanks to God, in this incident, I do not have a territory to liberate. If that was the case, I would not have waited until now to liberate it.

In 1967, we experienced a setback. What man of courage accepts 20 years of occupation without liberating occupied territories? Such an attitude is conceivable only to the Mashreq (the Arab countries to the east of North Africa). I have often said to the Arabs of the case: You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous: They would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years. If you want to receive lessons in patriotism and ethics, come to us. I don't accept, in return, that the people of the Mashreq give us lessons in patriotism.

What is important to me, dear people, is your critique of my actions or your satisfaction. If your conscience is at peace, mine will be fully at rest as well. As the Prophet said: One who struggles and succeeds is doubly rewarded by God. God will remunerate him only once if he struggles and is mistaken.

I beg the Most High to allow me the favour of the double reward, but if God only finds me worthy of one reward, I will accept it in all humility.

God says in the Koran: "Act. God, his messenger and the believers will see your deeds."

May Divine peace and mercy be upon you.

Jordan, Hunt Oil sign accord

(Continued from page 1)

Oil exploration companies were getting more and more reluctant to take new projects due to the sharp decline in oil prices and the world oil glut, he said.

Mr. Hunt expressed his optimism at the signing of the agreement and said he hoped that "oil will be produced in the Al-Jaffa area."

Under the terms of the agreement, the company will undertake initial exploration work over a three-year period during which it will be conducting seismic surveys along 1,800 kilometres and drill a 4,500-metre deep well at a total cost of \$6.75 million.

Hunt oil is the second company to win an oil production-sharing agreement in Jordan this year. In March, Jordan and AMOCO Jordan Petroleum signed a seven-and-a-half-year agreement

is we who have been thrown out of our land, and who have been left to wander.

After this, some men dare to attack us. But they are so fickle, so irresponsible.

We plan to address a message to each one of the Arab sovereigns and presidents to explain to them the reasons which prompted us to receive Shimon Peres, and to provide them with an account of his double negative response.

Before concluding, I would like to remind those who have forgotten that Morocco is a sovereign country which has the ability, and even the duty, to

Our country is situated 6,000 kilometres from the battlefield. Morocco is, first and foremost, an integral part of its Arab homeland and of its Arab family. Every time one of the refugee camps in Lebanon suffered, we felt their affliction in Morocco. Every time an attack was launched on Lebanese sovereignty, the Moroccans showed their disapproval.

exercise its sovereignty freely, so that no one thinks her weak. The only limit to the free exercise of her sovereignty is her commitments. When one state subscribes to a commitment, it relinquishes, as a consequence, a portion of its sovereignty but only in the framework of that precise commitment. No one can dictate to me my associations. Even when I was young, my father, despite his sternness, left me free to meet whom I wanted. Likewise, for Morocco, I will not accept any sort of dictate.

I am firmly committed to the League of Arab States. Now, no decision of the League prohibits me from contacting whom I want. This is extremely important and must be taken into consideration.

Someone will say, perhaps: He did what Sadat did. The situations, however, are not comparable. Sadat, whose territories were occupied, went with the goal to liberate them, which was accomplished.

Whether he was right or wrong, may divine mercy be on him, he concluded an accord and recovered territory. Thanks to God, in this incident, I do not have a territory to liberate. If that was the case, I would not have waited until now to liberate it.

In 1967, we experienced a setback. What man of courage accepts 20 years of occupation without liberating occupied territories? Such an attitude is conceivable only to the Mashreq (the Arab countries to the east of North Africa). I have often said to the Arabs of the case: You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous: They would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years. If you want to receive lessons in patriotism and ethics, come to us. I don't accept, in return, that the people of the Mashreq give us lessons in patriotism.

What is important to me, dear people, is your critique of my actions or your satisfaction. If your conscience is at peace, mine will be fully at rest as well. As the Prophet said: One who struggles and succeeds is doubly rewarded by God. God will remunerate him only once if he struggles and is mistaken.

I beg the Most High to allow me the favour of the double reward, but if God only finds me worthy of one reward, I will accept it in all humility.

God says in the Koran: "Act. God, his messenger and the believers will see your deeds."

May Divine peace and mercy be upon you.

Our country is situated 6,000 kilometres from the battlefield. Morocco is, first and foremost, an integral part of its Arab homeland and of its Arab family. Every time one of the refugee camps in Lebanon suffered, we felt their affliction in Morocco. Every time an attack was launched on Lebanese sovereignty, the Moroccans showed their disapproval.

exercise its sovereignty freely, so that no one thinks her weak. The only limit to the free exercise of her sovereignty is her commitments. When one state subscribes to a commitment, it relinquishes, as a consequence, a portion of its sovereignty but only in the framework of that precise commitment. No one can dictate to me my associations. Even when I was young, my father, despite his sternness, left me free to meet whom I wanted. Likewise, for Morocco, I will not accept any sort of dictate.

I am firmly committed to the League of Arab States. Now, no decision of the League prohibits me from contacting whom I want. This is extremely important and must be taken into consideration.

Someone will say, perhaps: He did what Sadat did. The situations, however, are not comparable. Sadat, whose territories were occupied, went with the goal to liberate them, which was accomplished.

Whether he was right or wrong, may divine mercy be on him, he concluded an accord and recovered territory. Thanks to God, in this incident, I do not have a territory to liberate. If that was the case, I would not have waited until now to liberate it.

In 1967, we experienced a setback. What man of courage accepts 20 years of occupation without liberating occupied territories? Such an attitude is conceivable only to the Mashreq (the Arab countries to the east of North Africa). I have often said to the Arabs of the case: You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous: They would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years. If you want to receive lessons in patriotism and ethics, come to us. I don't accept, in return, that the people of the Mashreq give us lessons in patriotism.

What is important to me, dear people, is your critique of my actions or your satisfaction. If your conscience is at peace, mine will be fully at rest as well. As the Prophet said: One who struggles and succeeds is doubly rewarded by God. God will remunerate him only once if he struggles and is mistaken.

I beg the Most High to allow me the favour of the double reward, but if God only finds me worthy of one reward, I will accept it in all humility.

God says in the Koran: "Act. God, his messenger and the believers will see your deeds."

May Divine peace and mercy be upon you.

UAE unconcerned by possible boycott of the 1986 Chess Olympiad

By Philip Shehadi
Reuter

DUBAI — International politics have cast a shadow over the 1986 Chess Olympiad, but players in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are confident a dispute over the exclusion of Israel will not mar the event.

Invitations to the game's biggest international competition went out last month from Dubai to all World Chess Federation (FIDE) members, except Israel.

Israel's delegate to the federation called it a "black page in the history of FIDE" and a Jewish group in the United States has begun lobbying for a boycott.

But UAE chess players, among the best in the Arab World, savour the prospect of hosting the 18-day event, due to open on November 14, and say any boycott will have minimal impact.

The selection of Dubai as host caused a storm when it was approved by majority vote at a FIDE congress in Greece in 1984.

"Our position was clear from the beginning," says UAE Chess Federation President Mohammad Obeid Ghobash. "To invite Israel would be to recognise it, which is something we cannot do."

The United States, Sweden, Scotland and the U.S. Virgin Islands said they would stay away. Another 21 countries voted against Dubai's candidacy, while 61 voted in favour.

A committee set up to find a compromise solution failed to do so. Israel ended up wishing success to the UAE federation at a FIDE congress last August in Graz, Austria.

It is not the first collision of chess with Arab-Israeli politics. Arabs boycotted the 1964 Olympiad in Tel Aviv, the Haifa Olympiad in 1976 and the March 1985 Under-16 Championship, also held in Israel.

The UAE jumped at the chance to sponsor an Olympiad after a FIDE rule change in 1982 allowed host countries to exclude

participants with whom they are at war.

Most Arab states consider themselves in a state of war with Israel. Only Egypt has diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

A world junior (under-20) chess championship came off without a hitch in the UAE city of Sharjah last September, drawing a record 65 countries. Israel was not invited, but its allies came nonetheless — a U.S. player was placed first.

The Olympiad has fired stronger passions. The Simon Wiesenthal Centre, a U.S.-based Jewish group that studies the Holocaust, said it had contacted 103 FIDE member countries urging them to press the UAE to admit the Israelis. If that failed, they should boycott the event, the centre said.

Organisers are taking the threat seriously. But Ghobash said he expected acceptance to most of the 122 invitations sent — full FIDE membership minus Israel.

Italian clubs relegated for match fixing last season

MILAN (R) — First Division Udinese were one of three clubs relegated by the Italian Football Association Tuesday after a disciplinary hearing found them guilty of match fixing last season.

Another side was denied promotion by the association's disciplinary commission, which also banned six club officials for five years and 38 other players and officials for periods ranging from one month to more than three years.

The clubs were said to have

and the UAE.

"The people refusing for political reasons will not be that many. I doubt they will come to 10 countries. Anyway, the top leaders of the game, namely the socialist countries, are coming."

Ghobash hopes the event will boost chess in the Arab World, where it flourished in the Middle Ages. Historians say the Arabs picked up the game from Persia and India during the early Islamic conquests, refined it and introduced it to Europe.

The UAE was the strongest Arab team in the last Olympiad, in 1984 in Thessaloniki, Greece, ending 35th out of 88.

But nearby Oman and Saudi Arabia have no chess federations. Qatar's is newly-formed and Iran, across the gulf, officially discourages the game.

"We thought if we held the Olympiad here we could help spread chess in the (gulf) region," Ghobash said.

The UAE, busy preparing to receive the world's chess champions, has no plans to counteract the boycott campaign.

"We have already done our best to organise a good Olympiad," said Emad Eldin El Ghalayini of the UAE Federation. "We hope everyone comes, but we can't force them to."

Italian clubs relegated for match fixing last season

MILAN (R) — First Division Udinese were one of three clubs relegated by the Italian Football Association Tuesday after a disciplinary hearing found them guilty of match fixing last season.

Another side was denied promotion by the association's disciplinary commission, which also banned six club officials for five years and 38 other players and officials for periods ranging from one month to more than three years.

The clubs were said to have

fixed results of some 30 matches last season.

Udinese were ordered down to the Second Division next season and Second Division Lazio were relegated to the Third. Lanerossi Vicenza, who won promotion to the First Division at the end of last season, will remain in the Second. Third Division Perugia have been ordered down to the Fourth.

Two Second Division sides, Palermo and Cagliari, were told they would each start next season with a five-point handicap.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

FIFA releases 1986 World Cup rankings

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — FIFA, the international soccer federation, Tuesday released its final ranking of finishers in the 1986 World Cup. The list, together with teams' performance in upcoming tournaments, will help determine the eight seeded national squads for the 1990 World Cup in Italy, said a FIFA source speaking on condition of anonymity. New world champion Argentina was ranked first, followed by the next three finishers in this summer's competition in Mexico — defeated finalist West Germany, France, winner of the game for third place, and Belgium, beaten by the French. Brazil, Mexico and Spain — three quarterfinal losers on penalty kicks — ended fifth through seventh.

Gough asks Dundee United for transfer

GLASGOW (R) — Scotland's Richard Gough, who established himself as a world-class defender in the Mexico World Cup, has asked his club Dundee United for a transfer. Gough's versatility has attracted the attention of England's Tottenham and the 24-year-old said Monday he wanted to prove himself outside Scotland. "I do not believe I can accomplish anything else in Scotland and think the time is right to seek pastures new," Glasgow Rangers expressed an interest in Gough recently but United manager Jim McLean stepped in to prevent him from moving to a major rival.

Karpov concedes game four

LONDON (Agencies) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov won the fourth game of his title match against challenger Anatoly Karpov on Tuesday when Karpov resigned the adjourned match without resuming. He was a pawn down in a hopeless endgame, analysts said.

Kasparov now leads the 24-game match by two and a half points to one and a half.

The fourth game in the world chess championship was adjourned Monday night in what experts said was a winning position for Kasparov.

"It's a win," said British grandmaster Nigel Short after Kasparov sealed his 41st move.

The game was adjourned just after 10 p.m. (2100 GMT).

Kasparov, who played the white pieces, arrived early for the game, sat down in his chair and waited for Karpov, who showed up a minute late. The 23-year-old champion, in a sporting gesture, wouldn't allow chief arbiter Lothar Schmid to start the clocks on time and waited until his 35-year-old challenger sat down to make his first move and start Karpov's clock.

The fourth game moved to a Nimzo-Indian defense but Karpov changed the play on move five from their previous championship games using this opening.

Kasparov responded quickly until the 13th move, when he thought for 31 minutes.

Experts described Karpov's reply as a mistake, and Kasparov built up pressure in the center with a series of queen manoeuvres that left white with a spatial advantage and black's pieces unable to coordinate effectively.

FOR RENT

An attractive villa opposite Marriott Hotel. Consists of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 lounges, maid's room with bath, garage and a big garden.

For further information please call telephone No. 666933 or 665204

Brazil: how to explain the decline

By Sergio Leitao
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Brazil, whose soccer virtuosos turned the game into an art form, is now groping for an explanation for its team's fading reputation.

Brazil's soccer fans agree that after four frustrated attempts to regain their World Cup supremacy, Brazilian soccer must return to its roots to recapture the magic touch.

Many complain that Brazilian coaches nowadays mistrust individualists, despite the fact that it was such virtuosos who guided the side to three World Cup titles in 12 years.

Veteran reporter Oldemario Touguinho, who has followed the team's fortunes at seven World Cups, believes that what used to set Brazilian players apart from the others was their capacity to improvise, to use their uncanny ball skills to the full.

"Today's coaches have come to the conclusion that Garrincha would not stand a chance in modern soccer because he does not go careerizing around the field looking for the ball," he said. "That's nonsense, because talent will always prevail."

Many blame Brazil's soccer decline on poor administration during the 20 years that military-run governments strove to take control of a sport which rallies more Brazilians to the flag than any other national issue.

"The military took over all the sporting federations in the country, and practically ruined the roots of the game. Now we have to start again from scratch," says Vital Bataglia, a reporter for the Jornal Da Tarde newspaper of Sao Paulo.

President Jose Sarney, whose democratically-elected

government took office last year, is an avid soccer fan but prefers to leave soccer up to the clubs.

Another problem is the arrival of middle-class youths in professional soccer which has reduced the spirit of competition, according to Joao Saldanha, a former national manager.

"Middle-class youngsters who take up soccer as a profession are using it as a step to other careers," he said. "If they don't make it, they don't care, because they know they have a way out."

"A poor boy knows his soccer career is his only route to success in life."

Saldanha recalls that three years ago, while England had three black players in their team, Brazil had only two.

"Brazilian soccer glory used to be mostly provided by the artistry of the poor black boys who came out of nowhere," he said. "They were gifted people who did with their feet what many could not with their hands."

Government housing programmes have also reduced the breadth of soccer talent available by eliminating many playing fields.

"In the district where I live, there were at least 20 soccer fields some 10 years ago. They all have disappeared to make room for apartment buildings," Marcio Guedes, a television commentator, said.

"A few years ago, whenever six kids got together, they would immediately start a street kick-about, a 'pelada' as we call it in Brazil."

"Now, because of lack of space and the growth of other ball games, especially volleyball, the 'peladas' are becoming more and more rare."

Soccer has also become expensive for poor Brazilians. In the past, if a youth was good

enough, he would just represent a club where he would be given a chance to show his talent even if it meant playing barefoot.

When clubs announce try-outs today, they stipulate that candidates must take along shorts and a pair of boots.

"Since most of the kids do not have enough money even to pay for their bus ride, they quit before they start," said Washington Rodrigues, a radio commentator. But it is not all grief in Brazilian soccer.

A rich crop of new players has convinced many critics that a strong team can be built for the 1990 World Cup.

"We have had a generation gap," said sports expert Luis Mendes. "By 1990, players like Josimar, Julio Cesar, Elzo, Alemão, Muller and Sias are likely to be in their prime. We must not lose hope."

Brazil are the defending World Junior Champions, and by 1990 some of these young players will probably be in the national side.

Nabi Abi Chedid, the powerful vice president of the football association, said he would try to prevent the mistakes committed ahead of these championships happening again.

"We did not have time to put our house in order," he said. "From now on, things will change."

Chedid said the league system must be changed, the national side must have a permanent head coach and Brazil must increase the number of friendlies they play, especially with European teams.

Chedid would not say who was being considered to succeed coach Tele Santana, who retired after the defeat by France here. But speculation centres on Rubens Minelli, who has led several club sides to the league title, and player Paulo Roberto Falcão.

Inverness a challenging site for PGA

By Walter Bagley
Reuter

TOLEDO, Ohio — The U.S. PGA Golf Championship — fourth and final Grand Slam event of 1986 — starts on Thursday over a course which in the past has tested players' ingenuity as much as their skill.

Next to the eighth tee at the Inverness Club stands a tall, stately spruce which appeared overnight during the 1979 U.S. Open.

Officials ordered the tree installed after several players followed the lead of Lon Hinkle and played the eighth by driving down the adjoining 17th fairway, turning a difficult, double-dogleg par five into an easy par four.

Although some players — notably Chi Chi Rodriguez, who used a scoring pencil as a tee still tried to play the eighth via the 17th by hitting over or around the tree, they did not via the 17th by hitting over or around the tree, they did not have much success and the integrity of the course was preserved.

That was not the first time Inverness, designed and built in 1919 by the renowned golf architect Donald Ross, was taken on by an enterprising player.

In the 1920 U.S. Open, Englishman Ted Ray birdied the

452-yard, par-four seventh hole on all four days by taking a 275-yard shortcut over a stand of tall trees.

Ray won that Open by a single stroke, with Harry Vardon, Jack Burke, Leo Diegel and Jack Hutchinson tied for second place. Further back were a couple of youngsters who would be heard from in the future, Bobby Jones and Gene Sarazen.

Ray, who was 43 at the time, remained the oldest U.S. Open Champion until this year when Ray Floyd, older by a few months, supplanted him with his victory at Shinnecock Hills in June.

Inverness, which is hosting its first PGA Championship, was also the venue for two other U.S. Opens, in 1931 and 1957, and

both were decided by playoffs. The 1931 and 1957, and both were decided by playoffs. The 1931 affair turned out to be the longest open on record when Billy Burke beat George Von Elm by one shot after two 36-hole tie-breakers.

While Ross, one of the greatest and most prolific golf course designers in history, is given credit for the original 18-hole layout at Inverness, many other notable architects have also left their mark on the course.

A.W. Tillinghast, who designed many of this country's greatest courses, modified Inverness before the 1931 Open and Dick Wilson made some changes prior to the 1957 Open.

USFL to miss 1986 season

NEW YORK (AP) — Less than a week after they were awarded only \$3 in damages in a \$1.69 billion antitrust suit against the National Football League, owners of United States Football League teams voted to suspend play until 1987.

The eight-team league, which operated for three years with a spring-summer schedule, was to have opened its first fall schedule Sept. 13.

Monday's action was prompted by the July 29 decision of a federal court jury to award the league only \$1 — trebled under antitrust law — in its suit against the NFL. The USFL won in principle, but lost the hard cash it so desperately needed.

Although the USFL started out with modest aspirations four years ago, the league eventually drowned in a sea of red ink simply because it got in too deep.

At the end, having spent generously for big-name players and having lost \$150 million, the USFL couldn't keep pace with the high-powered NFL.

Commissioner Harry Usher said the USFL would seek an injunction asking that the NFL be required to drop one of its three network television contracts.

The announcement was made after a seven-hour meeting in a New York hotel at which the owners heard from Harvey Myerson, the lawyer who argued the league's case for 11 weeks.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

A) Six unfurnished aparts. in Sweiflieh. Two bedrooms 147 sq.m., 3 bedrooms 193 sq.m., quiet location. Only 1500 m. from 6th Circle.
B) Furnished apart. in Shmeisani with tel., garage and C.H.

Tel: 624719, evenings 641131

FLOOR FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, lounge, dining and sitting rooms with garden, garage, central heating and telephone.

Location: Behind Amra Hotel, near San Rock Hotel
Call 814322

HOUSE FOR RENT

A fully-furnished house, three bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, large garden, central heating and telephone at Marj Al Hamam.

Please call 892435, 8:00 a.m. - 4 p.m.
892640, 4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

SUPER DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Each apartment comprises one bedroom, living and dining areas, fully-equipped kitchen, bathroom, central heating, continuous hot water, intercom, a colour T.V., central antenna for AM and FM stations, aircooler and a private telephone.

Location: Behind Holiday Inn & Al Dustour newspaper building.
To view call 655273, 663362

FURNISHED DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

3 bedrooms, dining room, 2 sitting rooms, 2 verandas, with telephone, central heating, and all electrical appliances. Second floor.

Shmeisani, Gardens St.
Tel: 662636



RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
Tel: 638968



CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbeque for lunch and dinner FRIDAY
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialities
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight



CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT
packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service
Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090 Tel: 2225 BERSICO JO
Cable: Houshehoo
P.O. Box 22427 AMMAN JORDAN



CHINESE RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese food
Friendly service
Convenient location
Also take-away service
Open daily: Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle, opposite to Akilah Hospital
Tel: 641093



慕堂餐廳 MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant.
The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.
Fully Airconditioned
Take away available
Open daily 12:00 - 15:30 18:00 - 23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922



CHINA RESTAURANT
NEXT TO GRINDLAIS BANK
Take away service available
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00
AQABA
Tel: 03-314415



RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198
WELCOME, ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45



CONCORD
Tel: 677420
HOT MOVES
Performances 3:15, 5:15, 8:45, 10:45



RAINBOW
Tel: 625155
MEDICINE
Performances 3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45



OPERA
Tel: 675573
SUICIDE OF FLAT OWNER
Arabic in colour
Performances 3:15, 5:00, 8:45, 10:45



Philadelphia
Tel: 634144, 634149
ST. ELMO'S FIRE
Performances 3:30, 8:30, 10:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4870/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3800/05	Canadian dollars
	2.0965/75	West German marks
	2.3645/55	Dutch guilders
	1.6895/6905	Swiss francs
	43.35/40	Belgian francs
	6.8125/75	French francs
	1442/1443	Italian lire
	155.00/10	Japanese yen
	6.9950/7.0000	Swedish crowns
	7.4220/70	Norwegian crowns
	7.8875/8925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	358.00/358.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — News of a temporary OPEC agreement to bring oil production down by four million barrels a day (bpd) to around the 1984 ceiling of 16.8 bpd boosted shares, with oil issues in particular leading the way higher, dealers said.

Share prices appreciated throughout the session from a strong opening and surged again during mid-afternoon as Wall Street came in higher on the OPEC news.

Oil majors showed B.P. closing 42p higher at 513 after 518 and Shell 27p higher at 838 after 845. By 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 17.1 at 1,562.5, having touched a high of 1,565.6 at 1408 GMT, after the Wall Street opening, dealers said.

Among smaller oil companies to rise in line with the gains up to 55 in some heavy crude deliveries, Enterprise Oil ended 22p higher at 123. Companies with oil interests also firmed with Trafalgar House closing 11p higher at 274.

Bank shares firmed strongly at the opening but tended to move off their path of rise in the session. Debit oil producers are expected to be able to service existing loans more comfortably as a result of the higher oil price.

IMF cuts lending rates, reports declining inflation in poor nations

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Monday it is cutting its annual interest rate from seven per cent to six per cent on about \$19 billion worth of loans to member countries.

An unofficial calculation indicates the change will save borrowers in the Third World about \$95 million.

The cut is retroactive to May 1 and valid until Nov. 1, and will be revised every six months, depending on how well borrowers keep up with their payments. If too many payments are delayed, the fund raises the rate it charged in order to keep up its own income.

In recent months there has been concern about borrowers falling behind. Sudan was overdue on \$218 million worth of payments in January. Last month it was reported that Peru would pay no more than \$50 million on \$186 million due to the fund Aug. 15.

The fund does not publish figures on delinquent payments.

The reduction applies only to the interest paid on loans from the fund's "ordinary resources," that is, the amounts contributed by member countries. The fund has lent \$15.2 billion in funds it has borrowed itself from Saudi Arabia and others, and charges interest of about eight per cent.

The fund is owned by 151 countries, with the United States contributing about 20 per cent of the funds and holding about the same voting power.

Meanwhile, the fund reported Monday that inflation decreased in poor countries last winter but is

still much higher than in the world's more prosperous industrial areas.

Areas that depend heavily on sales of oil — like Mexico, Venezuela and Egypt — were exceptions, showing a small average increase. Inflation among the oil producers varies widely: Saudi Arabia has been reporting price decreases since 1984, while Mexico's inflation rose in an annual 76.4 per cent by May.

With 84 countries reporting for the first quarter of 1986, the fund calculated an annual inflation rate of 55 per cent in the poor countries that have to buy oil, compared with 59.9 per cent in the fall of 1985 and 63.8 per cent in the winter of 1985.

Asia's average was also an exception, in large part because of rising prices in India. There inflation was down to 5.6 per cent last year, but since February it has been running at an annual rate of more than eight per cent.

South Korea, Hong Kong, Pakistan and the Philippines all reported lower inflation, while in Singapore prices have been going down this year.

Data from Africa were not available.

Among 20 industrial countries there was a drop in the inflation rate from 4.2 per cent last in 1985 to an average two per cent in June.

With a few exceptions — Australia, Norway, Spain had the only reported increases last winter — many of these countries experienced sharp declines in the inflation rate.

In one, West Germany, prices

paid by consumers fell by 0.2 of one per cent from April through June.

Japan's low inflation rate was declining, from two per cent last year to an annual 0.9 per cent in April.

The poorer countries of Europe generally showed declines too. Turkey's inflation was running 45 per cent last year and 33.6 per cent in April and Portugal had 19.6 per cent in 1985 and 11.7 per cent in June.

Among the communist-run economies in the fund's membership, Yugoslavia reported inflation was up to 88.9 per cent in April from 74.4 per cent in 1985, but Hungary said its prices were rising only by 5.2 per cent, compared with seven per cent last year.

China and Rumania have not filed reports this year.

The fund does not give figures for the Soviet Union and most of its allies, which are not members.

Some of the Third World countries with the highest rates now show inflation declining, though still high by standards in heavily industrialized lands. Bolivia, where prices last summer were rising at an average rate of more than 20,000 per cent a year, got its figure down to an annual 2,356 per cent in February.

Argentina dropped to 125.4 per cent in April, after a high of 1,036.2 per cent in the spring of 1985.

But booming Brazil showed an increase, from 227 per cent last year to 253.7 per cent this past winter.

Saudi Arabia postpones budget for 5 more months

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, Monday announced its second budget postponement this year, saying it was too difficult to assess oil revenues.

After a cabinet meeting in Jeddah chaired by King Fahd, Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Sha'er said: "The cabinet has reviewed efforts by OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to stabilise oil prices."

The minister, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA), added: "Amid this fluctuating situation, the cabinet has found that the difficulty in forecasting reasonable revenue levels for the country in the

coming period still exists."

Saudi Arabia was to have announced its 1986/87 spending plans in March for the fiscal year beginning on March 11, but postponed them for five months because of uncertainty on the world oil market.

Oil revenue had been targeted to make up 75 per cent or 149 billion riyals (\$39.7 billion) of the 1985/86 budget which had forecast balanced income and spending of 200 billion riyals (\$53.3 billion).

Bankers say this target for oil revenue now looks far too optimistic despite rising Saudi crude output which peaked at around six million barrels per day in July.

S. Korean energy consumption rises

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korean energy consumption during the first half of this year totalled 2.97 million tons of oil equivalent, a 9.1 per cent increase on the same period of 1985, according to figures released by the ministry of energy and resources here.

The country's dependence on imported energy increased by 1.6 per cent to 78.1 per cent during the period.

Industry increased its oil consumption by seven per cent and the electricity sector by 11.3 per cent from a year earlier.

The value of imported energy during the January-June period declined by 21.2 per cent to \$2.55 billion compared with the first half of 1985. The ministry attributed the drop to lower oil prices.

The ministry announced that the government planned to cut domestic oil prices if the price of oil imports fell below \$10 a barrel.

According to reports here, the government has been under pressure to make such cuts to avoid being placed in a situation where tax levies on imported oil would exceed the actual price.

25 delinquent countries owe U.S. bank \$2.7 billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 25 countries are delinquent in their payment to the U.S. government's Export-Import Bank and owe the financial institution almost \$2.7 billion according to an annual report issued Monday.

The figure does not include interest. The bank holds a total of \$15.9 billion in loans receivable. Brazil is the biggest delinquent debtor, according to the report. At the end of last September, the country was more than 90 days behind on an \$89.28 million payment on their \$717.88 million loan.

Any payment of principal or interest that is more than 90 days overdue is considered delinquent.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank makes guarantees and insures loans to countries to encourage them to buy U.S. goods. During the fiscal year that ended Sep. 30, the bank supported \$9.3 billion worth of U.S. exports.

Also on Monday, the bank announced it is guaranteeing \$25.5 million in bank loans to finance the sale of 41 General Motors locomotives to Turkey's government-owned railways. Turkey is not on the list of delinquent borrowers.

Oil prices, sterling surge on OPEC's output accord

LONDON (R) — World oil prices surged to around \$14 a barrel and the pound sterling, the currency of Europe's largest oil producer, took on a healthier tone Tuesday after OPEC's surprise decision to slash its output by 3.5 million barrels per day (b/d).

The producer group's decision also provided a tonic for share prices on several key stock exchanges as buyers rushed to snap up the stock of oil companies in hopes that they can boost their profitability in a tighter oil market.

Brent, the marker British North Sea crude oil, climbed another \$2.50 a barrel Tuesday making a rise of nearly \$5 a barrel over the past 24 hours.

Brent for October loading was reported sold at \$15.25 in one deal against a low of \$9.84 Monday, but later eased to around \$14.50, compared with \$12 in the United States Monday soon after the OPEC accord became known.

In New York the key West Texas intermediate/cushing crude climbed Monday to \$14.05 a barrel in late trading on the OPEC move, from \$13.30, while in Tokyo the leading Dubai crude jumped to \$11 a barrel Tuesday from the previous \$7.70 close.

"The accord could help bring supply nearer in line with demand," said Mr. Steven Turner of brokers Wood, Mackenzie.

However, despite general market expectations that the output cuts would tighten the market in the fourth quarter of this year, several analysts were sceptical that OPEC would hold to the quotas and cuts in production.

"How long can they stick to the agreement?" asked one analyst with a London-based stockbroker firm. "OPEC states have repeatedly cheated on quotas in the past."

"We could see rising prices and a tight market in the fourth quarter," said Mr. Mike Unsworth, an analyst with Smith New Court. "But people will need serious evidence the pact is working for prices to go up and stay around \$15," he added.

But one analyst with a London stockbroker noted, "even if half the output cut is put into effect that is a good two million b/d being taken off the market and mopping

up the world oil surplus."

The dollar, which has been under steady pressure lately, also firmed on the back of sterling's recovery, trading around 2.0980 marks after Monday's 2.0815 close. But with no significant U.S. economic data expected until next week, the pound remained the centre of attention on exchange markets.

"Sterling takes the limelight today. For once, we see the dollar shadowing sterling's movements and not the other way round," one dealer at a British clearing bank said.

Firmer oil prices and the change in currency sentiment with a stronger dollar provided a tonic for share prices generally. Oil shares surged on Wall Street Monday, helping take the overall stock market from a sharp deficit at midday to a mixed finish. The Dow Jones industrial average finished six points up on Friday's close at 1,770.

In London, where sentiment was helped by the stronger pound as well as the rally of oil shares, the London Financial Times 100-share index rose to a morning high of 1,560.6 before later easing to 1,559.9, up 14.5 points on Monday.

Oil shares particularly benefited from the gain in crude prices. By midday British Petroleum was up 30 pence to 601 pence (\$8.92) a share, Enterprise Oil had jumped 20 pence to 121 pence (\$1.79) and Shell was 20 pence higher at 831 pence (\$12.34) a share.

Leading West German shares opened sharply higher in nearly all sectors as dollar stability and the OPEC news encouraged buying in Frankfurt.

In Tokyo share prices closed firmer on widespread buying following four days of steady declines. Buying was led by demand for shares of energy-related utilities which rose in part on current low interest rates. The market average rose 151.68 points to 17,414.78, after touching 17,475.60.

Shultz criticises Reagan's grain subsidy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz has slammed President Reagan's offer of subsidised Soviet grain sales in a rare display of strife in the administration.

Mr. Shultz was quoted Tuesday by the USA Today newspaper as saying a hallmark of the Reagan administration had been its anti-Soviet, free-trade fight for global political and economic freedom.

"So just as we're winning this battle, what do we do?" the newspaper quoted Mr. Shultz as saying. "In the face of difficulties, we turn our backs on freedom."

Mr. Shultz had publicly opposed the grain subsidy before Mr. Reagan agreed to it but it is rare for a Secretary of State to criticise a presidential decision once it is made.

On Friday, under strong pressure from senators seeking reelection in farm areas, Mr.

Reagan announced an offer to sell four million tonnes of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union at subsidised prices.

Australia fought the decision and Mr. Shultz told reporters before it was announced: "I think it is ridiculous, I don't think it makes any sense, and it's wrong."

In the newspaper interview Tuesday, Mr. Shultz was quoted as saying: "The Soviet Union must be chortling at having sales to them subsidised and scratching their heads about a system that says we're going to fix it up so that American taxpayers make it possible for a Soviet housewife to buy American-produced food at a price lower than an American housewife."

He added: "So I think there are a lot of problems with this, but obviously there must a lot of pluses or it wouldn't have been decided. I can't think of any pluses myself."

Mr. Shultz called the grain subsidy a form of protection and said: "I don't think it's good for the United States to develop a system of protectionism."

Dole urges more subsidies

Senate majority leader Mr. Bob Dole, unhappy with President Reagan's move to subsidise wheat sales to the Soviet Union, appealed Monday for an extension of the U.S. export subsidy programme to other nations.

"I urge the administration to establish a clear and consistent policy on agricultural exports by extending its competitive-price programme across the board for corn, soybeans and other farm commodities to all legal markets," Mr. Dole wrote in a letter to U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be wise not to force any issues of a nature that requires breadth of scope. Avoid those older, limiting legal matters.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There may be delays in the path of your progress today, but exercise patience and carry on.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Those who seem upset at home may have problems to solve that are difficult, so be helpful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your associates may need handling with kid gloves today in order to maintain harmony.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Take care not to invest in something that could turn out to be a big regret later on.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You must use diplomacy if you want to get your points across to others. Not a good day for group affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show your mate that you are truly devoted even if the situation is rather strange at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) There may be delays in gaining aid from a pal for some project that means much to you. Be patient.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be careful in handling outside affairs today otherwise you could suffer some very great losses.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are enthused about some new venture and start handling it quickly, but there will be delays.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You desire to clean the slate and start anew, but it may take far more time than you imagined.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may find it hard to go through with your part of any contracts you have made with others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle your job conscientiously and get good results. Understand the ambitions of fellow workers.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will learn early the lesson of patience after foolishly acting hastily, but there will be many big ideas in this consciousness which will need much time to work out properly. Encourage as much as you can. Give a pat on the back for accomplishments.

THE Daily Crossword by Fran Ragus

1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:

1. TUBA 2. GRIP 3. AREA 4. POINT 5. ARISE 6. RISE 7. EIGHT 8. LOREN 9. ELL 10. TAILOR 11. TIE 12. DANCE 13. TIE 14. TIE 15. TIE 16. TIE 17. TIE 18. TIE 19. TIE 20. TIE 21. TIE 22. TIE 23. TIE 24. TIE 25. TIE 26. TIE 27. TIE 28. TIE 29. TIE 30. TIE 31. TIE 32. TIE 33. TIE 34. TIE 35. TIE 36. TIE 37. TIE 38. TIE 39. TIE 40. TIE 41. TIE 42. TIE 43. TIE 44. TIE 45. TIE 46. TIE 47. TIE 48. TIE 49. TIE 50. TIE 51. TIE 52. TIE 53. TIE 54. TIE 55. TIE 56. TIE 57. TIE 58. TIE 59. TIE 60. TIE 61. TIE 62. TIE 63. TIE 64. TIE 65. TIE 66. TIE 67. TIE 68. TIE 69. TIE 70. TIE 71. TIE 72. TIE 73. TIE 74. TIE 75. TIE 76. TIE 77. TIE 78. TIE 79. TIE 80. TIE 81. TIE 82. TIE 83. TIE 84. TIE 85. TIE 86. TIE 87. TIE 88. TIE 89. TIE 90. TIE 91. TIE 92. TIE 93. TIE 94. TIE 95. TIE 96. TIE 97. TIE 98. TIE 99. TIE 100. TIE 101. TIE 102. TIE 103. TIE 104. TIE 105. TIE 106. TIE 107. TIE 108. TIE 109. TIE 110. TIE 111. TIE 112. TIE 113. TIE 114. TIE 115. TIE 116. TIE 117. TIE 118. TIE 119. TIE 120. TIE 121. TIE 122. TIE 123. TIE 124. TIE 125. TIE 126. TIE 127. TIE 128. TIE 129. TIE 130. TIE 131. TIE 132. TIE 133. TIE 134. TIE 135. TIE 136. TIE 137. TIE 138. TIE 139. TIE 140. TIE 141. TIE 142. TIE 143. TIE 144. TIE 145. TIE 146. TIE 147. TIE 148. TIE 149. TIE 150. TIE 151. TIE 152. TIE 153. TIE 154. TIE 155. TIE 156. TIE 157. TIE 158. TIE 159. TIE 160. TIE 161. TIE 162. TIE 163. TIE 164. TIE 165. TIE 166. TIE 167. TIE 168. TIE 169. TIE 170. TIE 171. TIE 172. TIE 173. TIE 174. TIE 175. TIE 176. TIE 177. TIE 178. TIE 179. TIE 180. TIE 181. TIE 182. TIE 183. TIE 184. TIE 185. TIE 186. TIE 187. TIE 188. TIE 189. TIE 190. TIE 191. TIE 192. TIE 193. TIE 194. TIE 195. TIE 196. TIE 197. TIE 198. TIE 199. TIE 200. TIE 201. TIE 202. TIE 203. TIE 204. TIE 205. TIE 206. TIE 207. TIE 208. TIE 209. TIE 210. TIE 211. TIE 212. TIE 213. TIE 214. TIE 215. TIE 216. TIE 217. TIE 218. TIE 219. TIE 220. TIE 221. TIE 222. TIE 223. TIE 224. TIE 225. TIE 226. TIE 227. TIE 228. TIE 229. TIE 230. TIE 231. TIE 232. TIE 233. TIE 234. TIE 235. TIE 236. TIE 237. TIE 238. TIE 239. TIE 240. TIE 241. TIE 242. TIE 243. TIE 244. TIE 245. TIE 246. TIE 247. TIE 248. TIE 249. TIE 250. TIE 251. TIE 252. TIE 253. TIE 254. TIE 255. TIE 256. TIE 257. TIE 258. TIE 259. TIE 260. TIE 261. TIE 262. TIE 263. TIE 264. TIE 265. TIE 266. TIE 267. TIE 268. TIE 269. TIE 270. TIE 271. TIE 272. TIE 273. TIE 274. TIE 275. TIE 276. TIE 277. TIE 278. TIE 279. TIE 280. TIE 281. TIE 282. TIE 283. TIE 284. TIE 285. TIE 286. TIE 287. TIE 288. TIE 289. TIE 290. TIE 291. TIE 292. TIE 293. TIE 294. TIE 295. TIE 296. TIE 297. TIE 298. TIE 299. TIE 300. TIE 301. TIE 302. TIE 303. TIE 304. TIE 305. TIE 306. TIE 307. TIE 308. TIE 309. TIE 310. TIE 311. TIE 312. TIE 313. TIE 314. TIE 315. TIE 316. TIE 317. TIE 318. TIE 319. TIE 320. TIE 321. TIE 322. TIE 323. TIE 324. TIE 325. TIE 326. TIE 327. TIE 328. TIE 329. TIE 330. TIE 331. TIE 332. TIE 333. TIE 334. TIE 335. TIE 336. TIE 337. TIE 338. TIE 339. TIE 340. TIE 341. TIE 342. TIE 343. TIE 344. TIE 345. TIE 346. TIE 347. TIE 348. TIE 349. TIE 350. TIE 351. TIE 352. TIE 353. TIE 354. TIE 355. TIE 356. TIE 357. TIE 358. TIE 359. TIE 360. TIE 361. TIE 362. TIE 363. TIE 364. TIE 365. TIE 366. TIE 367. TIE 368. TIE 369. TIE 370. TIE 371. TIE 372. TIE 373. TIE 374. TIE 375. TIE 376. TIE 377. TIE 378. TIE 379. TIE 380. TIE 381. TIE 382. TIE 383. TIE 384. TIE 385. TIE 386. TIE 387. TIE 388. TIE 389. TIE 390. TIE 391. TIE 392. TIE 393. TIE 394. TIE 395. TIE 396. TIE 397. TIE 398. TIE 399. TIE 400. TIE 401. TIE 402. TIE 403. TIE 404. TIE 405. TIE 406. TIE 407. TIE 408. TIE 409. TIE 410. TIE 411. TIE 412. TIE 413. TIE 414. TIE 415. TIE 416. TIE 417. TIE 418. TIE 419. TIE 420. TIE 421. TIE 422. TIE 423. TIE 424. TIE 425. TIE 426. TIE 427. TIE 428. TIE 429. TIE 430. TIE 431. TIE 432. TIE 433. TIE 434. TIE 435. TIE 436. TIE 437. TIE 438. TIE 439. TIE 440. TIE 441. TIE 442. TIE 443. TIE 444. TIE 445. TIE 446. TIE 447. TIE 448. TIE 449. TIE 450. TIE 451. TIE 452. TIE 453. TIE 454. TIE 455. TIE 456. TIE 457. TIE 458. TIE 459. TIE 460. TIE 461. TIE 462. TIE 463. TIE 464. TIE 465. TIE 466. TIE 467. TIE 468. TIE 469. TIE 470. TIE 471. TIE 472. TIE 473. TIE 474. TIE 475. TIE 476. TIE 477. TIE 478. TIE 479. TIE 480. TIE 481. TIE 482. TIE 483. TIE 484. TIE 485. TIE 486. TIE 487. TIE 488. TIE 489. TIE 490. TIE 491. TIE 492. TIE 493. TIE 494. TIE 495. TIE 496. TIE 497. TIE 498. TIE 499. TIE 500. TIE 501. TIE 502. TIE 503. TIE 504. TIE 505. TIE 506. TIE 507. TIE 508. TIE 509. TIE 510. TIE 511. TIE 512. TIE 513. TIE 514. TIE 515. TIE 516. TIE 517. TIE 518. TIE 519. TIE 520. TIE 521. TIE 522. TIE 523. TIE 524. TIE 525. TIE 526. TIE 527. TIE 528. TIE 529. TIE 530. TIE 531. TIE 532. TIE 533. TIE 534. TIE 535. TIE 536. TIE 537. TIE 538. TIE 539. TIE 540. TIE 541. TIE 542. TIE 543. TIE 544. TIE 545. TIE 546. TIE 547. TIE 548. TIE 549. TIE 550. TIE 551. TIE 552. TIE 553. TIE 554. TIE 555. TIE 556. TIE 557. TIE 558. TIE 559. TIE 560. TIE 561. TIE 562. TIE 563. TIE 564. TIE 565. TIE 566. TIE 567. TIE 568. TIE 569. TIE 570. TIE 571. TIE 572. TIE 573. TIE 574. TIE 575. TIE 576. TIE 577. TIE 578. TIE 579. TIE 580. TIE 581. TIE 582. TIE 583. TIE 584. TIE 585. TIE 586. TIE 587. TIE 588. TIE 589. TIE

Commonwealth meeting splits as Thatcher refuses tough sanctions against S. Africa

LONDON (Agencies) — The seven-nation Commonwealth conference in London split early Tuesday over South Africa, with Britain refusing to impose tough sanctions while the other nations adopted harsh measures.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, declaring she had compromised her unshaken opposition to sanctions for the sake of Commonwealth unity, pledged to impose five limited new measures.

In a communiqué issued at midnight Monday after hours of fruitless argument over the deadline, the six other countries attending the special conference on South Africa adopted separate measures and pledged without Britain to drum up international support for more.

"I don't believe that further sanctions will bring about internal change in South Africa," Mrs. Thatcher told a news conference early Tuesday.

"On the contrary, I very much fear they will be counterproductive... but we have done things which certainly are a compromise to take into account our membership of the Commonwealth," she said.

The six other countries agreed to impose 11 new sanctions against South Africa, including cutting air links, which could cripple the national airlines of Zambia and Zimbabwe, the two African countries at the conference.

Apart from the African nations, Australia, India, Canada and the Bahamas also agreed to the measures, which are virtually certain to be implemented by the rest of the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies.

In a communiqué issued at midnight by the conference

chairman, Sir Lynden Pindling, the six Commonwealth nations expressed "concern and regret" that Britain had refused to join their accord.

In contrast to the angry threats of withdrawal from the Commonwealth or of sanctions against Britain by African and Asian nations made before the conference, the Commonwealth nations in their communiqué reaffirmed their belief in their unique association.

"We take the opportunity to renew our own firm commitment to the future of the Commonwealth and to the aims and objectives which have guided it over the years," the communiqué said.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said he was dismayed at Britain's stance.

"We cannot avoid the conclusion that in effect Britain has chosen the path of supporting apartheid," the former guerrilla leader told a separate news conference.

"Britain has let down the people of South Africa. Britain has let Africa down," he said.

Mr. Mugabe added that Zimbabwe would have to examine "our own way of dealing with those who support apartheid."

The measures agreed by six countries, but refused by Britain, were the harshest yet taken against South Africa.

In addition to cutting air links, the countries agreed to withdraw all consular facilities in South Africa except for their own

nationalists. Other measures included banning agricultural imports, ending double tax deals, ending government assistance for trade, banning new bank loans and banning imports of uranium, coal, iron and steel.

Mrs. Thatcher pledged only a limited package — an immediate "voluntary" ban on new investment in South Africa and on the promotion of tourism there. And she promised to accept a ban on iron, steel and coal imports if it is agreed next month by the European Community.

The other countries also agreed to start intensive consultations within the international community aimed at getting coordinated agreement on sanctions.

"I don't think it is damaging to the unity of the Commonwealth," Mrs. Thatcher said of the final disagreement.

"It is recognition that each of us has different positions and different perspectives... what we are doing and expecting to do could have a very much bigger impact than the longer list of measures by many Commonwealth countries," she said.

Cutting air links, for example, had no effect on India or Canada, which have no flights to South Africa and would involve Australia in stopping just one weekly South African Airways flight.

First news of the deadlock broke at lunchtime when British officials announced the new measures offered by Mrs. Thatcher and said she would go no further.

British officials acknowledged the measures fell well short of eight specific sanctions demanded by the other countries.

"The Commonwealth, other than Britain, feels strongly if there has to be a choice between unity and credibility, the time has come for the Commonwealth to be seen to be credible on the issue," said Ms. Patsy Robertson, Commonwealth secretary spokeswoman.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada told reporters: "I think the Commonwealth has achieved an impressive degree of unity. We moved forward quite substantially."

The London conference followed a Commonwealth summit last October at Nassau in the Bahamas which gave South Africa a mid-1986 deadline to dismantle apartheid and start negotiations with black leaders or face punitive sanctions.

Mrs. Thatcher said at the time she would not go along with new measures. But since then pressure has increased, with South Africa rebuffing peace missions by the Commonwealth and by British foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Commonwealth sources said that Mr. Mulroney and Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia both argued in closed sessions Monday that the Commonwealth must not fall behind other countries, particularly the United States, in imposing sanctions.

Like Mrs. Thatcher, U.S. President Ronald Reagan is also under pressure to drop his opposition to sanctions with the U.S. Congress drafting new measures.

The coal, iron and steel import ban would hurt South Africa if agreed by the European Community. But other measures adopted by Mrs. Thatcher on Monday were likely to have little

effect. Cutting air links, however, would have cost state-owned British Airways some £1 million (\$1.5 million) a week in revenue. An agricultural import ban by Britain, a major importer, would likely have thrown thousands of black South African farmworkers out of jobs.

S. African radio praises Thatcher

In Johannesburg South Africa's state radio Tuesday praised Mrs. Thatcher but charged that other Commonwealth leaders had abandoned truth and principle.

The radio's daily commentary, which reflects government thinking, said of seven Commonwealth leaders that only Mrs. Thatcher had acknowledged apartheid.

"She at least is not prepared to join in the shameful abandonment of truth and principle that nowadays characterises the activities of the sanctions lobbyists," it said.

The radio said that concern for democracy and human rights was not the main concern of government leaders pressing for economic sanctions against South Africa.

"If it were, most of them would be fully occupied with trying to rectify wrongs in their own countries," it added.

The radio said Pretoria was genuinely committed to dismantling apartheid. "Those who would use a systematic denial of the facts as their excuse for imposing sanctions against South Africa are beyond the reach of rational discussion," it said.

Manila, communists open ceasefire negotiations

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra met with two communist rebel negotiators Tuesday in what Mr. Mitra described as the start of cease-fire talks to end a 17-year communist insurgency.

Mr. Mitra said he met 3½ hours with guerrilla representatives Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zume in the Manila area. He said the two rebels were accompanied by four unarmed bodyguards.

Mr. Mitra spoke to reporters at the presidential palace grounds after briefing President Corason Aquino about the meeting.

One of the issues initially discussed was the scope of the safe conduct passes earlier granted by the government to Ocampo and Zume for the duration of the negotiations, Mr. Mitra said.

He said Ocampo was also accompanied to the secret meeting by his wife, Carolina Malay. She, Ocampo and Zume were newspaper reporters until they joined the guerrilla movement during the rule of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Mitra was the only government representative at the meeting.

Mr. Mitra said the two sides agreed that their meetings will be "peace talks" and not just a negotiation on a cease-fire. He did

not elaborate. The two sides also agreed that negotiations "will be informal and relaxed" and that the second round of talks will be held shortly, Mr. Mitra said.

"Throughout our conversation, I heard none of that communist rhetoric you usually hear," Mr. Mitra said, referring to frequent charges made by the communists that Philippine political leaders are stooges for U.S. interests.

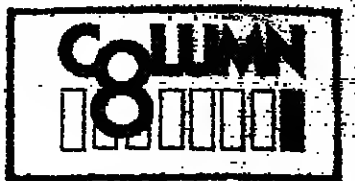
Mr. Mitra said he and the rebel negotiators also discussed the possibility of later setting up a permanent venue for the talks and might have joint press briefings.

The official said the two sides discussed in general terms how a cease-fire issue would be implemented and other major questions likely to come up in future meetings.

Mr. Mitra said he expects the rebels to submit possibly by Wednesday their "proposed agenda" for discussions and that a "conduct" acting for both sides has been established to transmit this and other matters.

Mr. Mitra said that only third of the time during the meeting dealt with the insurgency.

They talked "about newspapering" the rest of the time, said Mr. Mitra, himself a reporter before entering politics.



North Sea bomb explodes on dredger

GREAT YARMOUTH, England (AP) — A bomb believed to have been dropped in World War II exploded Monday night, injuring one crewman on the dredger which dislodged it from the bed of the North Sea, the maritime rescue centre at Great Yarmouth reported. The crewman suffering from burns was flown by helicopter to a hospital in Great Yarmouth and was reported to be in satisfactory condition. The dredger, *Amo Tees*, working 16 kilometres offshore, had its bulkhead doors blown out by the explosion in its suction pipe and started to leak.

Bangladesh bans London-based Bengali weekly

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh Tuesday banned a London-based Bengali weekly for allegedly printing a slanderous article about President Hossain Mohammad Ershad's private life. An official announcement said import, sale or distribution of the weekly, *Janamat*, was prohibited and reproduction in Bangladesh of any of its reports was banned. The announcement did not specify which report in the weekly offended the government, but officials said the article in question appeared in the July 19 issue. The banning order was issued only four days after the government banned the popular weekly *Jai Din* saying its reports were aimed at creating a rift in the armed forces.

Robbers dig graves of 2nd World War

MOSCOW (AP) — Robbers dug for two years in a mass grave where 12,000 victims of a Nazi massacre are buried, stripping the bodies of gold teeth and jewelry, according to an article by a leading poet. Poet Andrei Voznesensky wrote in the July issue of the youth magazine "Yunost" that the robberies apparently began in 1984 in the mass grave within sight of a major highway outside Simferopol, capital of the Crimea. Some of the grave robbers were tried in 1985, but got off lightly, Voznesensky said. Authorities failed to post a guard at the site and robbers were still digging up the grave in April of this year, he said. Officials estimate the grave robbers put on last year stole 68,000 rubles' worth of gold and jewelry (\$100,000), Voznesensky said.

Search ends for 2 men buried in avalanche

BELLINGHAM, Washington (AP) — Two mountain climbers buried by an avalanche on Mount Baker will probably never be found, and the site is too dangerous to keep searching, officials say. "They are buried too deep," Rich Murphy, operations leader for Bellingham mountain rescue, said Monday. Expedition guide Ian Knaebel, 23, and Steve Raschick, 21, both Americans, were buried under car-sized blocks of ice and snow Sunday. The avalanche tumbled down the mountain's Egan wall, 2,700 metres up the 3,287-metre North Cascades peak. Their companions, Kurt Pettelin, 21, and Tom Waller, 19, both of Enumclaw, were rescued Sunday.

Chinese youth dissatisfied with life

PEKING (R) — Most of China's young people are dissatisfied with life, according to a poll published Tuesday. The China Daily said a survey of about 260 youths by Society magazine also found that only 10.5 per cent were very confident that the country's economic reforms would succeed. Half those polled said they were not very satisfied with their lives. 16 per cent were completely dissatisfied, 28 per cent fairly satisfied and only 1.4 per cent satisfied. "Chinese, who used to be renowned for putting up with their lot, are becoming dissatisfied," Society said. The survey said 47 per cent of the youngsters were fairly confident that current economic reforms would work, 19.2 per cent did not share that confidence and about a quarter did not care. The magazine said the survey found that young people showed an avid desire for material gain coupled with a rich cultural life.

U.S., USSR set pre-summit talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will lay the groundwork for another superpower summit and cover "all areas" of relations between the two countries, a state department spokesman said.

Department Spokesman Charles Redman announced Monday that agenda planning talks between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze will be held Sept. 19-20 in Washington.

He said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze are expected to "review progress achieved in areas addressed by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their November 1985 meeting and discuss what additional preparations may be needed for a summit meeting between the two leaders later this year."

Mr. Redman said Mr. Shultz

and Mr. Shevardnadze also would discuss "all areas" of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

No date has been set for the long-delayed summit, Mr. Redman said.

However, another U.S. official, who spoke only on condition that he not be named, said "in the sense that we're going to take these steps I am more optimistic" of a summit by year's end.

The official said Mr. Shevardnadze probably would meet with President Reagan, as well. But a White House spokesman, Mr. Don Howard, said "there are no such plans at the present time."

Summit preparations were slowed by a slump in U.S.-Soviet relations after Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mr. Gorbachev held their "fireside" summit last November in Geneva.

But in a recent exchange of letters, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev affirmed their

determination to reduce sharply U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons — notwithstanding an apparent conflict in their approaches.

U.S. and Soviet delegations also have held meetings in Geneva on nuclear weapons tests and on the two strategic arms limitation treaties that Mr. Reagan intends to scrap. Separate talks to slow the spread of nuclear technology to other nations were held in Moscow.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed on a 1986 summit in Washington and a 1987 summit in Moscow. In fact, the Soviet leader had been expected in the U.S. Capitol in late June or July.

But the U.S. bombing of Libya in April, in what was described as retaliation for terrorism, prompted the Soviets to cancel Mr. Shevardnadze's visit in May.

The earliest practical date for a summit meeting would be late November, Mr. Reagan has ruled

out a Gorbachev visit during the U.S. congressional election campaign.

The agenda is likely to cover four broad areas: Arms control regional conflicts, U.S.-Soviet relations and human rights.

The Soviets want to concentrate on the nuclear weapons issue, while the Reagan administration sees arms control as an important topic but not one that should dominate the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

At the same time, the Soviets are reluctant to place special emphasis on human rights, which is the West's way of referring to the treatment of Soviet dissidents, minorities and other citizens.

Looking for a pre-summit compromise, the U.S. official demanded anonymity, said "there's a willingness on the part of both parties to discuss each other's agenda" at the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks.

Six nations plan to aid nuclear cut verification

MEXICO CITY (R) — A group of six nations pressing for nuclear disarmament meets this week in the Mexican Pacific resort of Ixtapa where it is expected to offer to monitor any arms reduction pact agreed by the United States and the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources say.

The group will aim to present detailed proposals on verification procedures rather than simply repeat sweeping calls for world peace.

Attending the meeting on Wednesday and Thursday will be Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and ex-president Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The group was formed in May 1984 and held its first meeting in India in January 1985, when it launched what its officials say is a massive public relations campaign aimed at pressing the superpowers to reduce their nuclear arms build-up.

In its New Delhi declaration the group condemned the fact that "a small group of men and machines" held the world's destiny in its hands and put forward three main objectives for peace.

It sought to persuade the United States to stop its planned militarisation of space through President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative ("Star Wars"), to freeze the production and testing of nuclear weapons and to reduce nuclear arsenals.

The diplomatic sources said it was unlikely the group would make much headway with the United States on its offer to monitor any arms control pact.

Speaking to reporters here last month, David Emery, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the United States and the Soviet Union did not need others to make verification decisions and analysis for them.

Alleged inability to monitor Soviet compliance has been one of the main reasons the United States has so far treated arms reduction proposals with scepticism.

The opening date of the Ixtapa meeting, August 6, has been deliberately chosen to coincide with the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and the date set by the Soviet Union to end its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

The diplomatic sources said it was likely an initiative by Greece to extend the scope of the group's activities would be discussed in Ixtapa.

Indonesia suggests jail remission for organ donors

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's justice ministry is considering a controversial proposal to give prisoners remission if they donate the organs of their bodies for medical transplant.

The ministry is staging a two-day conference to canvas opinion on the suggestion, which drew objections from lawyers and doctors when made by Justice Minister Ismail Saleh earlier this year.

The head of the ministry's prisoner rehabilitation department, Mr. Hudiro, told reporters the ministry was considering regulations that would allow convicts to have their terms shortened or even be released in certain cases.

He did not say how the ministry would assess the value of giving or pledging a donation of, for example, a kidney. But ministry officials said a donation could be taken into account as good behaviour on a prisoner's record.

Objectors say compensation for giving human organs is outlawed in Indonesia and remission of jail term would amount to compensation.

Honecker may visit China

PEKING (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker is likely to visit China later this year, the first leader of an Eastern bloc country other than Romania to visit Peking since the early 1960s, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

They said this would mark a breakthrough in relations between China and the East, because East Germany was a very close ally of the Soviet Union.

"The climate is right and we understand the visit is to go ahead later this year, probably in October," one diplomat said. An East German diplomat declined comment but other East European sources said they believed there would be a visit.

The incentive of remission could also lead prisoners to make a donation pledge that they would later withdraw.

The conference is organised by the ministry, the Indonesian Press Association and a legal aid institute.

Supreme Court Justice Bismar Siregar told delegates it was reasonable to consider remission of sentences for prisoners who donate organs, and that he would contribute his body to medicine when he died.

"It's just natural to allow remissions as a reward for those who have done something good," he said.

Mr. Abdul Mumim Idries of the Medical Faculty of the University of Indonesia said that so far the practice of donating organs was not widespread.

He said there was no need to start encouraging prisoners to pledge organ donations. It was better to take transplants from road accident or murder victims and those who had committed suicide as these were mostly younger people whose organs would be in better condition.

Mr. Honecker's wife, Education Minister Margot Honecker, visited Peking in late June and the diplomats said they understood that a visit by the East German leader was discussed then.

"It is expected that Mr. Honecker will come to China in his capacity as head of state, but no one will forget that he is also general-secretary of the East German party," one diplomat said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited East Germany in May, first Chinese foreign minister to go there since the rift with the East in the early 1960s.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND CMAR SEARY
1985 Tribune Media Service Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K8 ♠K98652 ♣AK763
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Dble 2 ♠ 2 ♠
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AJ78 ♠Q987 ♣8 ♠AKQJ
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble Pass 2 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦765 ♠108 ♣AQ85 ♠AQ88
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AKJ2 ♠A8 ♣J102 ♠AJ63
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble Pass 2 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K1054 ♠AJ52 ♣Q9872
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ10632 ♣AQ54 ♠A ♠93
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?